



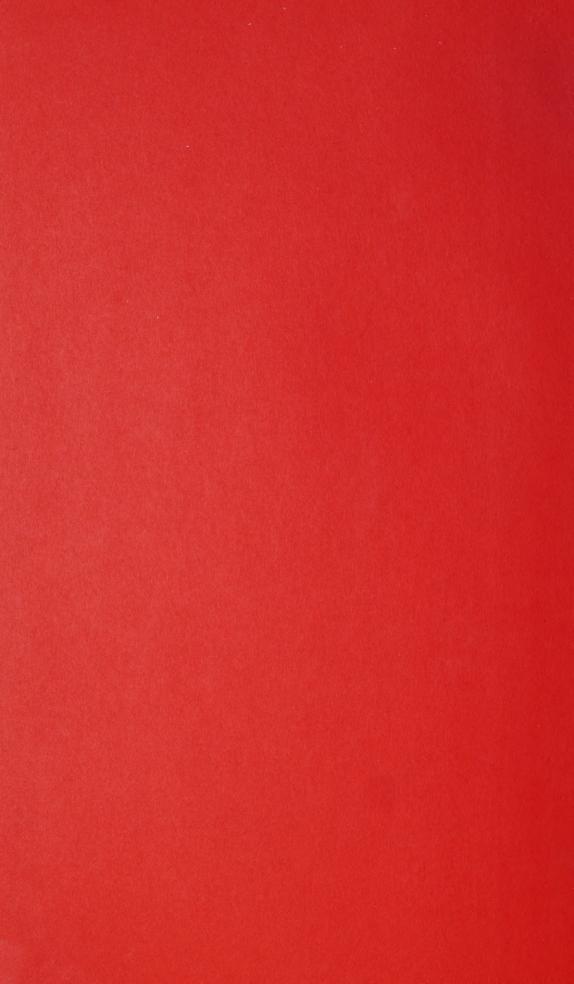
Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2024 with funding from University of Toronto



COMMISSION OF INOUIRY INTO THE NON-MEDICAL USE OF DRUGS

COMMISSION D'ENQUETE SUR L'USAGE DES DROGUES A DES FINS NON MEDICALES

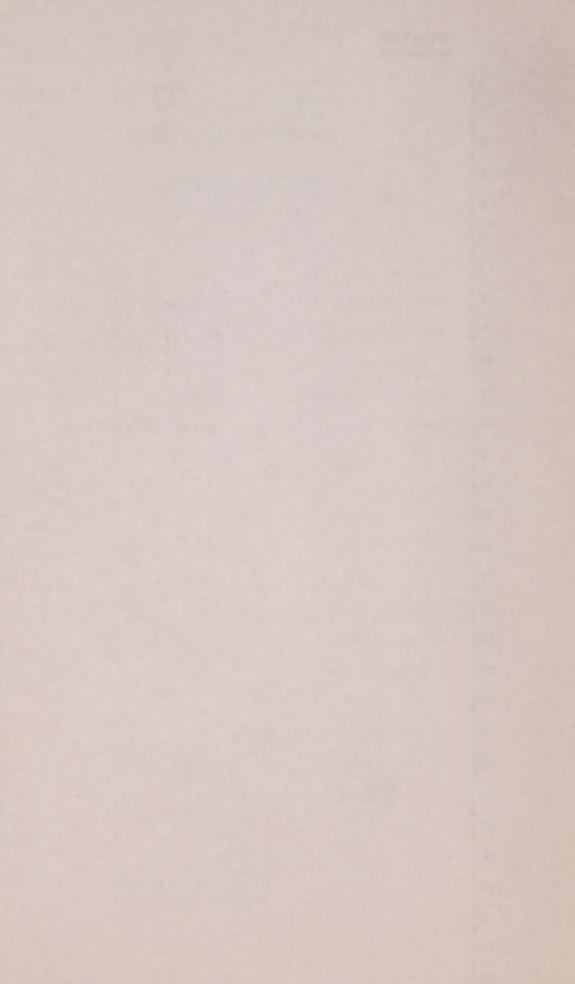
January 30, 1970 Weldon Hall Dalhousie University HALIFAX, Nova Scotia



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

29

	REPORTING SERVICES	
1	li	
2		COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE
3		NON-MEDICAL USE OF DRUGS
	I wall this he	
4	Into the second	COMMISSION D'ENQUETE
5		SUR L'USAGE DES DROGUES A DES FINS NON MEDICALES
6		
7	BEFORE:	
8		
	Gerald LeDain,	Chairman,
9	Ian Campbell,	Member,
10	J. Peter Stein	Member,
11	H.E. Lehmann, M	M.D., Member,
12	James J. Moore,	Executive Secretary,
13	Annuel New York	
14	ROBELOGA EPOAU	
15	. The has much easy	
16	today,	
17		
	and Hallsday, and	
18	RESEARCH:	
19	Dr. Ralph Mille	er,
20	Dr. Charles Farmilo.	
21		
22	SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN:	
23	Vivian Luscombe	
24	About the come	
25	being tasking	
26		Tanuary 20 1070
	NE THREE PERSON	January 30, 1970. Weldon Hall,
27	ton Trans and in the	Dalhousie University, HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.
28	Tally by the same of the	



--- Upon commencing at 12:25 P.M.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen,

I call this hearing of the Commission of Inquiry

Into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs to order.

Before we begin, I should like
to introduce my colleagues on the Commission. On
my far right, Dean Ian Campbell of Montreal; to my
immediate right, Dr. Heinz Lehmann of Montreal; I
am Gerald LeDain; on my left Mr. J. Peter Stein of
Vancouver.

And our colleague, Professor MarieAndree Bertrand, has been unable to get out of

Montreal because of weather and flying difficulties,
so we much regret that she is not able to be with us
today.

We have spent a day and a half now, in Halifax, and it has been very informative. We have had several very thoughtful submissions made to us, and we have, I think, got quite a good insight into what the community is attempting to do, how it is responding to this phenomena of non-medical drug use, and we are very impressed by what we have heard, about the concern and the way the whole issue is being tackled.

When we recessed this morning,
we heard a very thoughtful paper from Dr. Silverman,
on the nature of the decisions involved, particularly
with respect to the law. And while we have no
structure, no formal program for this session, we have

B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

come here to listen to your views, your opinions, and
we will, I think, be particularly interested in having
your views on these very fundamental questions, which
Dr. Silverman's paper raises, and deals with, and of
course which we have to wrestle with.

And what is to be our general attitude towards social responsibility for non-medical drug use? I mean, is there a role, or responsibility, for government at all in this field? What should be our general response to this?

Actually it is very fundamental.

How do we look at these things? Do we make any
distinctions? Is it all bad, or are there distinctions
to be made, and what kind of criteria are we to use?

How do we regard the question of harm in regard to
an individual point of view, from a social point of
view, and what is involved in determining whether there
is harm in a given case?

What evidence do we accept? These are the kind of questions we are wrestling with.

Then we get to the next question of analysis, what is the responsibility of government, and to what extent is there a role for law? What is the appropriate role for law, in respect of a phenomenon like this, which is a matter of conduct?

These are the fundamental questions to start with. We have to have a philosophy about the whole question of social response here, before we go into detail.

21 22



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

4 5

So we would welcome particularly, benefit from your views on these general issues, but I don't mean to restrict discussion in any way, and if you choose other matters, anything you can contribute to our understanding of this would be welcome.

We have been asked in particular to try to explain the causes of non-medical drug use, and its significance, its large social significance. What is the meaning of this today? What is it saying to us? What is it symptomatic of, and so on, and any help you can give us there, what you feel is at the root of the matter? What is its relationship to other things that are happening in society?

We need other help of course, on anything that can be contributed on effects.

to effects, we

Now as

are asked to consider the current state of medical knowledge, and this is of course reviewing papers of consulting experts, weighing of the evidence, and it is very, very technical and detailed, but that does not mean it is a matter to be excluded from the way of opinion and discussion. On the contrary.

Because we find that once you have certain facts tied in, and it is not easy in the face of scientific opinion, then you have to take a view, and you have to decide what you should make of that fact from a social policy point of view.

I don't want to take any more time in introduction. It is free, unstructured,



informal, and I throw it over to you.

It is your meeting, to assist us in any way you think we should be helped in our attempt to understand this phenomenon.

And we have microphones here I think, if you wouldn't mind coming to the microphone.

Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: I wanted to say, that first of all I am very gratified by the interest of the Commission in this very problem, and the interest of the government.

I am also very interested in your interest in the philosophy behind the current drug laws and sentencing policies, especially currently.

I would like to briefly describe
an evaluation that I have made on the current
sentencing policies in regard to narcotics offenders,
and I would like to criticize those current policies,
analyze the reasons for the basic philosophies underlying the sentencing policies we find today, make
some recommendations to you for remedies to the
defects I have noticed.

I should explain, a written report will follow this oral presentation, so I am not going to bother too much with substantiating what I have to say with authorities for today.

I would like to first of all examine some current cases, with an idea of sentencing policies. The Reynolds case in B.C. 69, B.C. Court



of Appeal, suggests that sentences may not be ——
imprisonment sentences may not be mandatory as far
as deterrents go. They say the element of deterrence
is primary that "It is the function of the judge or
magistrate imposing sentence to apply his mind to
the question of whether any particular case be thought
in special circumstances exists, to justify a sentence

In that case, the Crown appealed a one day imprisonment, and a five-hundred dollar fine sentence, and the court decided that seeing as the individual was repentent, and seeing that the use of marijuana was not prevelant in that area, that the one day sentence would be sufficient.

which is not primarily deterrent in its effect."

I suggest that that trend is not being followed today.

For example, two cases in Ontario suggest this. The Hudson case in '67, Simpson case in '68, both involved young persons charged with trafficking. They had no previous records, good backgrounds, etc.

In the first case, the court decided a suspended sentence. The youth was given a 10:00 P.M. curfew in order to go back to school, psychiatric treatment, etc.

The second case, which I feel is more reflective of a modern trend from the survey I have done, virtually the same court, five men mentioned, which were two of the same Appeal Court



B.PROUSE
TREPORTING SERVICES

4 5

He suggests that only exceptional

judges mentioned in the Hudson case, meted out a sentence of nine months definite, six months indefinite.

Now, why the difference, and why this difference as it is reflected today all across Canada.

I would like to quote from the judgment as symptomatic. "The evil of trafficking in marijuana in the city of Toronto is markedly on the increase. Such trafficking is reaching into the secondary schools. Cases of such trafficking among juveniles are now a matter of frequent occurrence in Juvenile Courts of this city. Rehabilitation becomes secondary."

This came out in the Adelman decision in B.C., 1969 decisions. "Where the incidence," they say, "Where the incidence of a particular crime has become so great that the court must punish severely in order to assist in bringing it under control, rehabilitation becomes secondary. Even with the greatest concern for the welfare of offenders, the courts cannot allow the criminal law to be frequently dealt with impunity."

In that judgment they also suggested, or Judge Tyso suggested that a suspended sentence was not adequate. Suspending sentence, and putting the accused under his own bond to be of good behavior cannot be reasonably expected to deter others who might be disposed to do what the respondent did.



B.PROUSE
REPORTING SERVICES

1 cases were called for probation, instead of punishment. 2 In this particular case, I think 3 a landmark modern case, the magistrate noting the 4 exceptional exemplary record of the accused, said 5 that a jail sentence for him would be "A personal 6 catastrophe." 7 Notwithstanding the principle that 8 in sentencing, the first consideration is the state, 9 broad deterrence, rather than individual deterrence. 10 But the Appeal Court said this, "A 11 person of superior education and intellect, is all 12 the more blameworthy; ", and more or less, the idea that 13 he ought to have known better. And so they imposed 14 a prison sentence. 15 Now, a recent New Brunswick case 16 has suggested the same sort of thing. Deterrence is ---17 THE CHAIRMAN: What is the name 18 of that New Brunswick case? 19 THE PUBLIC: The New Brunswick 20 case, yes, the name of the case I don't have, but it 21 is Mr. Justice Limerick, three months ago, commenting 22 on a Fredericton man convicted of trafficking in

LSD and hashish.

He is a Court of Appeal judge, and he changed the sentence from three months to two years less a day. It was three months ago.

THE CHAIRMAN: Where is your

knowledge of that case from?

THE PUBLIC: November 25, 1969

2930

23

24

25

26

27





C.B.C. News report.

My particular quote comes out of
the current edition of the "Mysterious East" publication.

THE CHAIRMAN: The "Mysterious

East"?

THE PUBLIC: Yes. It is quoted from the judge. "In recent years" he says, "the courts have placed an emphasis on the rehabilitation of the accused, and rightly so. In a situation such as created by the drug situation however, deterrent effect on the others far outweighs the consideration of the possible rehabilitation of one individual."

Then he comes out with the astounding declaration, which I would like to bring to your attention today, which is one of the main thesis of my presentation.

"It may be that harshness of the sentence will not be a deterrent ---"

something wrong with tape. Skips over this section

This is a matter which experience
alone will disclose."

And he has just given a two year imprisonment sentence, instead of the three months of the trial court.

The same occurred in the McNichol case, which is a landmark. Briefly describing it, the magistrate was said to have unduly considered the interests of the individual. The accused failed to consider those of society





This is a trend today. Community interest, public interest predominates over individual interest, in spite of the fact that this individual was a first offender, good background, about to enter university. The magistrate decided that a one month sentence and a fine would allow him to continue his academic career, etc. The Appeal Court, one year imprisonment.

Just by one more illustration of this idea of public deterrence over personal deterrence. 1968 B.C. case, Hartley and McCallum, which said, "Keeping in mind the good character of these two persons, and that a jail sentence is not needed for their rehabilitation as they have learned their lesson". The magistrate was convinced.

"I still think the public in this

Province must understand that those who use

marijuana, and are apprehended, are going to be

punished severely. I would impose a sentence of

six months on each of the

appellants." They had been given suspended

sentences.

Now, the same inequities, or the same disparities that I attempted to show between trial courts and appeal courts, also exist as far as courts' attitudes towards obvious disparities in sentences.

I would quote as examples, the (Charney) case, Regina vs. (Charney) and Owen, in Ontario,



indefinite.

The accused was jointly charged with another 2 in similar circumstances. He received a suspended sentence, and was put on probation for a term of one year. The other individual pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months definite, and nine months 6

The court said there is a disparity in this sentence between the two accused. The facts attending the incident in which the two accused were involved, were not sufficiently distinctive to warrant the markedly different sentences which the magistrate meted out to them. So the other sentence was made a suspended sentence as well.

However, in a B.C. Court of Appeal, 1969, Rex vs. Owen, we have a completely different treatment of the same sort of problem, that is, disparate sentences with regard to the same offenders, and the same fashionable circumstances. I am referring to Rex vs. Campbell, 1969 B.C. Court of Appeal.

The accused was sentenced to ten years for heroin trafficking. The appellant had claimed that his ten year sentence was disproportionate to the sentence of four years imposed on his confederate who was an addict with a record.

Now, the judge, Chief Justice Davey, rather than attempting in some way to distinguish the two cases, or rather than attempting to reconcile them as we see in a previous case, said, "The lighter sentence may very well have been low.

3 4

1

5

7 8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29



This sentence was an appropriate sentence for the offense Campbell committed. That disposes of that argument."

I also suggest that disposes of any notion of consistency in sentence, in regard to this particular matter in Canada.

So now I would like to turn to examine the courts' policy as far as punishment as a deterrent.

One illustration, I think, will suffice to exemplify the current Canadian court attitude. It is a B.C. case, Regina vs. Martin in the B.C. County Court, '69 again.

"The learned magistrate imposed this sentence purely for the purposes of deterrence. If sentences are to be imposed as a deterrent, they must be severe sentences. It was no good hitting these people who deliberately engage in an unlawful practice with relatively short sentences, and expect that to operate as a deterrent. If this thing is to be stopped, these people must be hit hard."

Four years imprisonment was meted out in this case, for trafficking in marijuana.

An earlier case, a non-drug case, describes the underlying philosophy of deterrence, and that is what I would like to deal with today, in my thesis.

Deterrence, I think it is a good





description in the Willard case, Rex vs. Willard,
deterrence is described as "A reasonable and commonsense use of the emotion of fear, brought into play so
the offender may be afraid to offend again, and also
others who may contemplate offending may be restrained
by the same controlling emotion. This applies in
other cases where the particular form of crime has
become widespread."

Reflected in a recent Vancouver case, Rex vs. Guerdler, unreported. To discuss this deterrent aspect in respect to the law, "A generally objective attitude to the question of use and possession of marijuana, and a general disregard for the fact Parliament has decreed that possession of marijuana is a crime, has been noted. It is necessary that there must be a message that the possession of marijuana is a crime."

So this attitude, this philosophy,

of deterrence is based on the view of man as a rational,

calculating being. I think it is distillation of the

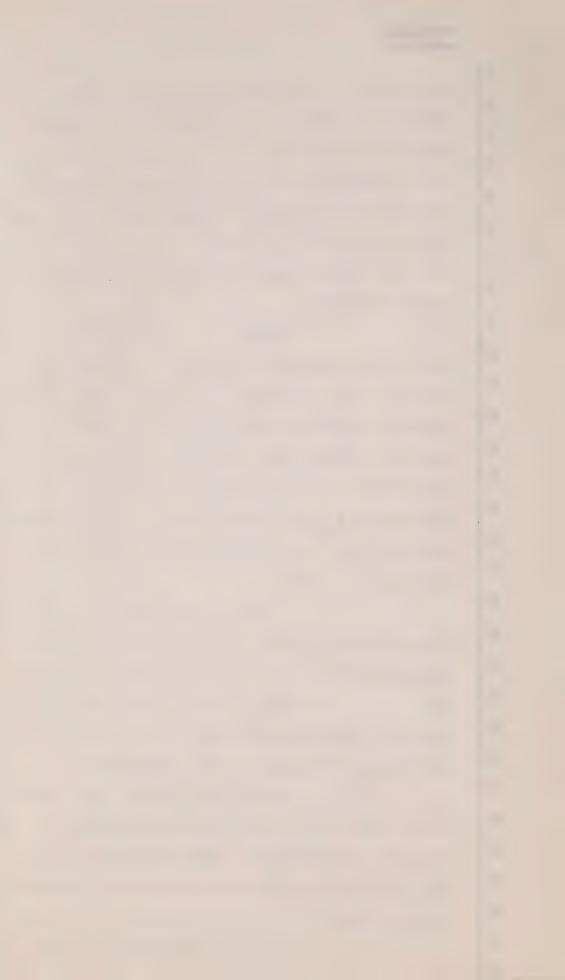
old utilitarian notion, where the man will

weigh the possible pleasures of, in this case, smoking

marijuana, or the possible pains of punishment.

However, what I would like to point out is, that this notion of deterrence depends on effective law enforcement. Deterrent theory will not work sufficiently, unless law enforcement is sufficient. I mean efficient.

Now, is law enforcement efficient





in Canada today? One way of ascertaining this is to compare the number of apprehensions with statistics regarding the rate of usage, and I have done this with respect to this law school.

First of all, I would like to just note that generally there has been a great trend in Canada towards increased rates of conviction. We note that in 1967, 1,234 people were charged with narcotics offenses. The number of those cases which involved marijuana in 1967 was greater than all previous years combined.

Since 1923, when legislation first appeared -- for legislation prohibiting its use, we found that out of 1,000 arrests in 1967, 309 convictions in a given period would spiral 300 percent, when compared to the same period in 1966.

In 1967 there were a total of 586 convictions involving marijuana offenses. The figure jumped to 1,429 in 1968. So that the conviction rate has been rising, but the question I want to pose to you today is, has it compared, has it kept pace with the rate of usage?

I did a survey in law school, the results I would like to acquaint the Commission with. I should first premise it by saying, that it was a rather limited survey of about 100 first and second year students. I think it was accurate enough to give an indication of the rate of law-breaking with regard to narcotics offenses.



 The other thing I would like to point out before I release the details, is that I think when you consider that the subjects of this survey of law students, the figures are all the more significant, because it would appear to me to be obvious that law students and, well, professional students, generally, professionally, are jeopardizing themselves, more perhaps than other aspects of society, because of the rigid requirements as far as entering the bar goes, the prohibitive effects of a criminal record.

I surveyed 51 students in first year law, and asked several questions. The first one was to do with experimentation; have you ever tried one of three broad categories, cannabis, hallucinogens, the hard drugs? And then a question designed to go further, and discover present usage in addition to experimentation.

of the 51 students surveyed, 31

percent had at one time or another, experimented. Now,

of that 31 percent, 44 percent, or 14 percent of the

total surveyed presently use marijuana at the rate

of at least once monthly.

THE CHAIRMAN: That 14 percent of the 51 students, or all the students?

THE PUBLIC: 14 Percent of all the students surveyed in first year.

THE CHAIRMAN: In first year.

THE PUBLIC: The 44 percent



4 5

today?

referred to the number that had experimented who had continued usage, that is at the rate of once monthly.

I broke the rate figures down into four categories, monthly, several times monthly, weekly, or several times.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would it be possible for you to give us a copy of that survey?

THE PUBLIC: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have it here

THE PUBLIC: Yes.

The rate, this is out of the total group surveyed, was 4 percent used several times weekly, 2 percent used weekly, 2 percent used several times monthly, and 6 percent used monthly.

marked with second year students, 47 surveyed. 47

percent had at one time or another experimented, and

of that 47 percent, over half, which is about 25 per
cent of the total surveyed, were present users. 25

Percent of the total survey were present users, that

is to the extent of once a month, or greater frequency.

It worked out to 9 percent using monthly, 6 percent

using several times monthly, 10 percent using weekly,

and 4 percent using several times weekly.

One other factor I would like to bring out, is that perhaps these statistics would seem all the more startling in view of the fact that Nova Scotia is not a prominent contributor, shall I



yes.

that?

1/

2.9

say, to the total number of convictions in the country. In fact, though I don't have current statistics, I know in 1967 there were no narcotics offenses at all, in Nova Scotia, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Now, .I have a great number of other figures with regard to usage rates. I am sure that the Commission has been deluged with them, and I won't go into them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, I was just wondering, your survey was confined to the first two years.

THE PUBLIC: First two years,

THE CHAIRMAN: Any reason for

THE PUBLIC: The reason for that was strictly time limitation. The survey was conducted this week, and scheduling didn't allow me to accurately get ahold of third year law students who are spread out. I would like to, in the future perhaps, conduct a more extensive survey in the law school, but for now I think however small a sample was surveyed here, it is certainly an indication of a trend.

And the point that I am trying to make, is that there is a great disparity between the rate of usage and the effectiveness of enforcement, which means that the deterrent effect is



minimal. That is, many people are breaking the laws. There are in consideration of that vast number, very few being apprehended, very few of that mass number who know of people who are being offended, and therefore this pure aspect of deterrence which is primary in the Canadian courts, is rather ineffective.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, what do you base that conclusion on? What reason have we to believe that despite the current increase in use, that the law is not having some deterrent effect, you know, limiting use. I mean how do we get it as a deterrent effect of the law.

There is this, as you say, this

very marked disparity between what a conservative

estimate of use, let us say, and the number of

offenders being dealt with by the law. But that may

say something about the efficiency of the law, let

us say, to use the expression.

But how do we get at the actual deterrence? How do we know it is not having some deterrent effect?

THE PUBLIC: I certainly am not even beginning to deny there is a very strong deterrent.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not making a proposition here, I am just asking you what your view is?

THE PUBLIC: I certainly wouldn't deny that there is a very strong deterrent effect



operative right now, the fact that narcotics

penalties have a criminal record attached to them,

the severity of penalties, this sort of thing.

But in considering that fact along with a number of people who are nonetheless undeterred, I think the deterrent effect is minimal, and I think it ought to be minimized by courts today.

This is one of my recommendations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, would you

make a distinction in this respect, between possession
and trafficking?

I mean, your assembly of sentencing policy doesn't make particular reference, I think, to possession offenses since the amendments in Argust where there has been a definite apparent change in sentencing policy, with respect to first offenders.

Would you make a distinction between possession and trafficking, with respect to deterrent effect?

THE PUBLIC: I would say the 1969 amendments really didn't make that much of a difference.

That is, although the record doesn't go to Ottawa with the R.C.M.P. there is still nonetheless a criminal record associated with local police.

Penalties, and I think the New

Brunswick offense that I just spoke of, seemed to

be increasingly severe nonetheless, and I wouldn't make





4 5

a general distinction between possession and trafficking.

There is two other small points

I have. Probably I am taking too much time, but there are some things I would like to say.

One is, that the structure, even if this disparity in sentencing that I have been talking about, the disparity between Magistrates

Courts and Appeal Courts, and the disparity across the country, and the disparity with regard to two offenders in the same circumstances, even if that is resolved, the problem is not yet resolved because the structure itself, the structure of our penal system forecasts inevitable disparities.

The reasons? Appeal Courts are
Federally oriented, they are Federally appointed.

Appeal Courts are not required to hand down written
judgments, and in many instances they don't. Appeal
Courts may be respected by lower courts, but the
remarks of Mr. Justice Kirby in Calgary recently,
for example, suggests that some lower courts are
quite willing to operate independently of Appeal
Courts.

Other aspects of this problem
is the facilities aspect of it. Even if the same
sentences were to be given throughout the country,
we know that financial abilities of the provinces
are so varied, that the same sentence
doesn't mean anything with respect to Prince Edward
Island, compared to British Columbia, for example.



I would like to quote from a 1965 discussion of sentencing in Canada, by Professor Jobson at this law school, with regard to sentencing policy. I think it is very pertinent.

"Under our system of divided responsibility, equal justice in the impossible, as For as long /there are substantial differences in the economic development of the provinces, there will continue to be substantial disparities between the correctional systems to Condant apart from the fact that the judges and magistrates are limited in the sentencing process by the custodial and correctional institutions.

Thus, persons convicted in the poorer parts of the country are more likely to get sentenced to a penitentiary term, than persons convicted in wealthier provinces."

"The reality is that in competition for resources in the poorer provinces, justice is jails received in the old county, and the old county jails remain the only alternative to the penitentiary and probation parole services/have only made quite a modest start. A brief survey of provincial institutions will confirm these observations."

Prince Edward Island, for example, three county jails, no provision for treatment for juvenile offenders, no treatment for drug addicts or any specialized type of offenders.

This is especially hard with





fine.

regard to drugs, for two categories of persons, drug addicts and young offenders, non-criminal offenders, Prince Edward Island has no juvenile facilities at all.

British Columbia in contrast, has a special wilderness camp based on a survival program, for drug addicts, for alcoholics, prisoners in final stage of sentence, and pre-release, etc. Plus a very varied work program in all prisons, very varied educational programs allowing academic vocational training.

The same applies to Ontario.

THE CHAIRMAN: What are your

general conclusions from this study about the appropriateness of the criminal law in this field?

Is there a role for criminal law, any role for criminal law in your judgment in respect of non-medical drug use?

Perhaps we could get an opportunity to hear your opinion here.

THE PUBLIC: All right. That is

My opinion is that if sentencing is -- if the law is going to deal with, especially marijuana offenders, and this question is really outside the scope of my report, but if the law is going to deal with marijuana offenders, then these inequities with regard to institutions must vanish.

The responsibility is up to the



Federal Government. The inequities with regard to sentencing policies must vanish. Perhaps courts of appeal ought to be emphasized. Perhaps they are a good medium for ascertaining continuity.

And furthermore, the deterrent effect, as a whole, has to be underemphasized by the courts, simply because it is not working.

What are the answers? Well, I

don't think the answer is stepped up police activity,

more efficient police activity, because I hope the

statistics I have given with respect to this law

school alone, indicate it would be virtually impossible alone

for the police/to tackle this problem.

I would suggest suspended sentence for offenders, and thank you if I took up so much time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Could we have a

copy of the survey?

THE PUBLIC: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you be able

to leave a copy?

THE PUBLIC: I am compiling my findings in a written report.

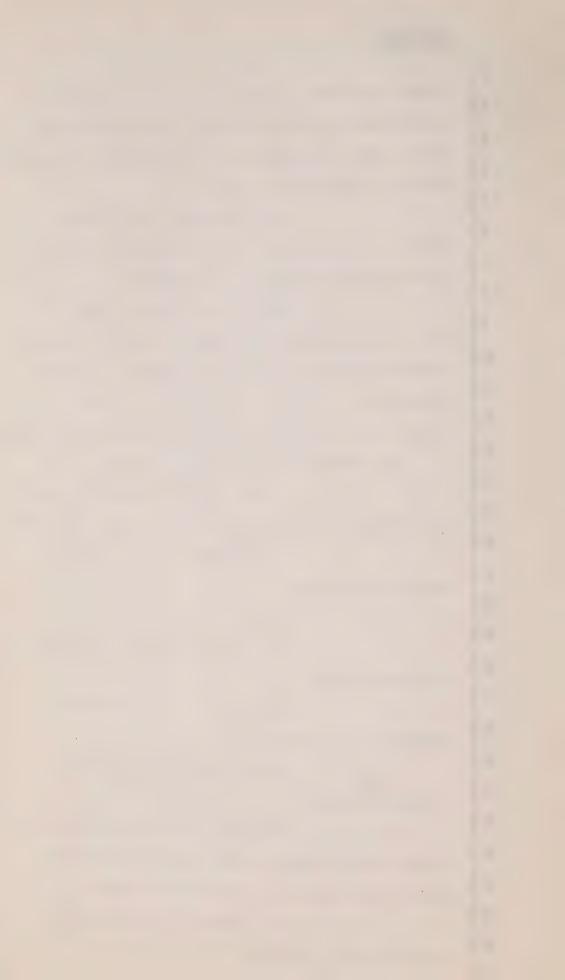
THE CHAIRMAN: You don't have a written report?

THE PUBLIC: It is as yet incoherent

I will send it along to the Commission, the written

report, and the survey I can give you later.

DR. LEHMANN: I wonder whether I could ask you a question.



28

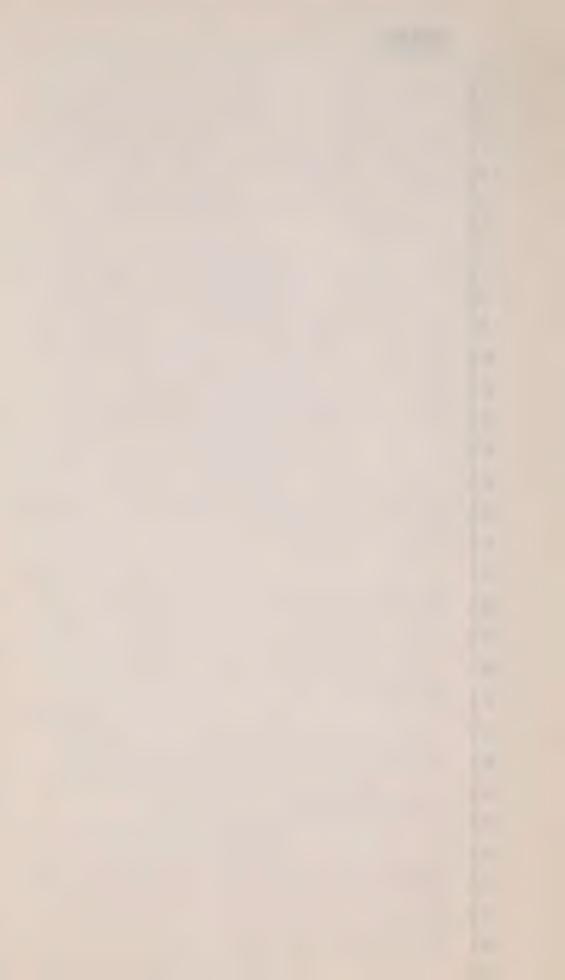
29

30

1 You know probably a good deal 2 more about the law than I do, but you did mention 3 that the law ought to be more consistent, if there 4 is going to be a criminal law with respect to drug 5 convictions. 6 Now, is this a ruling principle 7 in the criminal law, that the criminal law has 8 to be consistent? Because if that is so, there 9 shouldn't be any difference in sentencing for 10 burglary, for instance, and yet there is a very 11 wide variety and nobody is complaining about it. 12 13 I am talking about are not with regard to the 14 sentences as handed down. Certainly the circumstances 15 of each case handle that. 16 What I am talking about, are what 17 the differences between what the trial courts say, 18 and what the appeal courts say, for example, and the 19 disparities between sentences with regard to the 20 same offense. 21 That, I would say, is a disparity 22 that can be remedied, and ought to be remedied. 23 THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to 24 go to the microphone please? 25 THE PUBLIC: I just wanted to 26

emphasize one thing that was just brought out. There doesn't seem to be too much coherent sense to the narcotics law, as at present.

I take it one of the tasks of the



Commission is to try and make some sense of the law.

Now, look, it is still being pursued vigorously. In other words, it is really nothing more than a war. From the point of view of young people, it is a war to declare positions.

You know, the users on one hand, and those people who enforce the law on the other.

There has been a lot of thoughtful material presented to the Commission, and from the looks of it, it is going to take a long time before it really gets around to be able to make any sort of, you know, substantial recommendations about the law.

I think that if it ever does finally come to have something to say about, say, keeping a certain law, about cannabis, you know, if you want to point out if there really are harmful aspects about cannabis in which the law should be involved, and it should be deterring people, then I think this war, as now conducted, is going to have to stop.

I would urgently recommend the Commission, if it has any present powers of pushing anything at all, I would urgently recommend a complete moratorium on arrests, and prosecution.

In other words, a truce in the enforcement of this law. And if you do finally come to have reasons that can this law be made and enforced, I think it should be done over again. I



7 8

think this is the only way you can establish any sort of communication in this matter with young people.

We just pointed out, that just having a repressive law is no deterrent, and I think it has also been pointed out that a lot of things that have been told young people in high schools, particularly, about cannabis, about the soft drugs particularly, have really been a lot of terrible fibs.

And I might point out also, that this sort of thing has a kind of negative deterrence when it comes to really dangerous drugs like heroin.

This has been pointed out too, that if young people find out that marijuana isn't as bad as these police types are saying, perhaps heroin isn't either, you know?

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think the criminal law should be retained for heroin?

THE PUBLIC: I don't know about

heroin. I haven't had much involvement with it.

My involvement in the past has been, you know, with young people in high school, that are sort of tinkering around, just considering whether they would try some of these more common things like marijuana, and like LSD.

I don't know about heroin. I am just speaking about the soft drugs, or I am just thinking probably of the grey drugs, because we can't really decide what they are.



O.K., this is really all I have to say. It is a matter that -- if the matter hasn't been brought to you about a moratorium, I would like to know what has happened to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: The matter has been brought up before to us, but we can't say what has happened to it.

I can't say what we have decided about it. We are shortly to publish our interim report, and I can't make statements at this time, concerning our own conclusions.

As a matter of fact, we are here to complete in effect, the initial phase of our inquiry, and so that we must take into consideration what we learn here, before we publish that report.

THE PUBLIC: What I am of course suggesting, is sort of an emergency thing, while the whole matter is weighed out, and decided.

THE CHAIRMAN: We understand that.

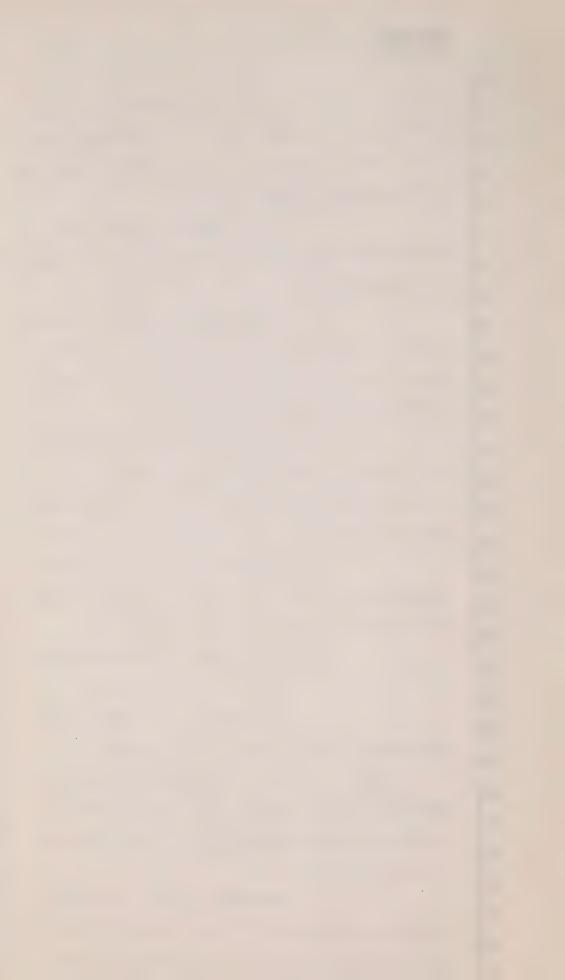
THE PUBLIC: Thank you.

DR. LEHMANN: May I just ask you

one question while you are still up there?

Why would you consider heroin a hard drug? I know the R.C.M.P. calls it this, but is that your reason why you call it a hard drug, and a very dangerous ---

THE PUBLIC: Since I am trying to speak from the point of view of people of my own age and younger, and like, people that are on my



1 2

3

4

5

7 8

9

11

12

1314

15

16

17

18 19

20

2122

23

24

2526

27

28

2930

wave length.

Let me put it this way: I don't think that anybody has to go out of his way too far to prove to people that it is a dangerous drug physically, that it has dangerous effects, that it is addictive, and it seems to me that from my own limited experience those people that go ahead and use it, know full well this is going to happen, but don't care.

Whereas on the other hand, things like cannabis, marijuana, well there is this big doubt.

THE CHAIRMAN: Big doubt about

what?

THE PUBLIC: Young people think
they are being told a lot of lies, that actually there
is not the slightest harmful thing wrong, physically,
psychologically.

MR. CAMPBELL: Does your position then apply, that if there is harm done to the individual, this is a reason for the law to intervene?

It would be the implication of the law playing a role then, presumably of protecting the individual from himself, or protecting him from the consequences of his own actions, or decisions.

Is this the position you are

arguing?

THE PUBLIC: Well, no, it is not, neither way, because I didn't come to speak on that

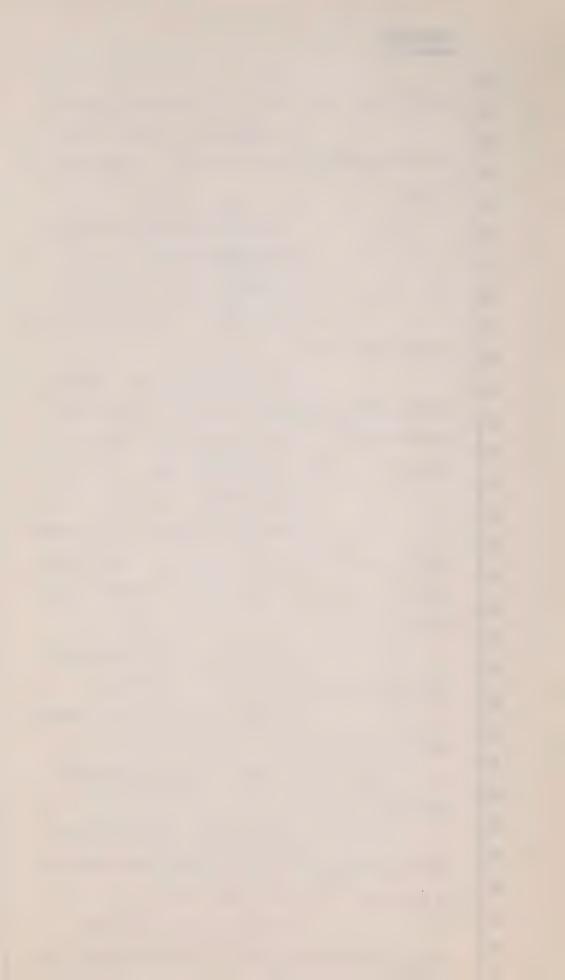


29

30

28 1 matter, so I would rather not answer your question. 2 DR. LEHMANN: But the only bad 3 thing about heroin that you know of, is addiction, 4 then? 5 THE PUBLIC: Myself, personally? 6 DR. LEHMANN: Yes. 7 THE PUBLIC: Yes. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: There is a gentleman 9 at this microphone. 10 THE PUBLIC: Yes sir, I have a 11 rather lengthy presentation to make. Would it be 12 possible for me to lower the make so I could be 13 seated while I make this presentation? 14 THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly. 15 When you say lengthy, how lengthy 16 We are only here for an hour to try to get 17 opinion, and we are resuming at 2:00 in the Lord 18 Nelson. 19 THE PUBLIC: I would suspect I 20 would be finished well before 2 o'clock, sir. 21 THE CHAIRMAN: We have to conclude 22 here at 1:30. 23 THE PUBLIC: That I am not so 24 sure of. 25 THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps you had 26 better just proceed, but just keep in mind the fact 27 we don't have very much longer here. 28 We will go back to the Lord

Nelson this afternoon, and if it was convenient for



I can.

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

16 17 18

20

21

19

22

24

23

26

25

28

27

29

30

you to make a submission there this afternoon we could hear you.

Perhaps you could at least summarize your presentation.

THE PUBLIC: 1 will try as best

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, go ahead. I am using up your time.

of the Commission, the report which I am presenting today is a preliminary report which I will deliver verbally, preliminary to a rather more comprehensive report which I intend to submit in written form to you, hopefully within the next week.

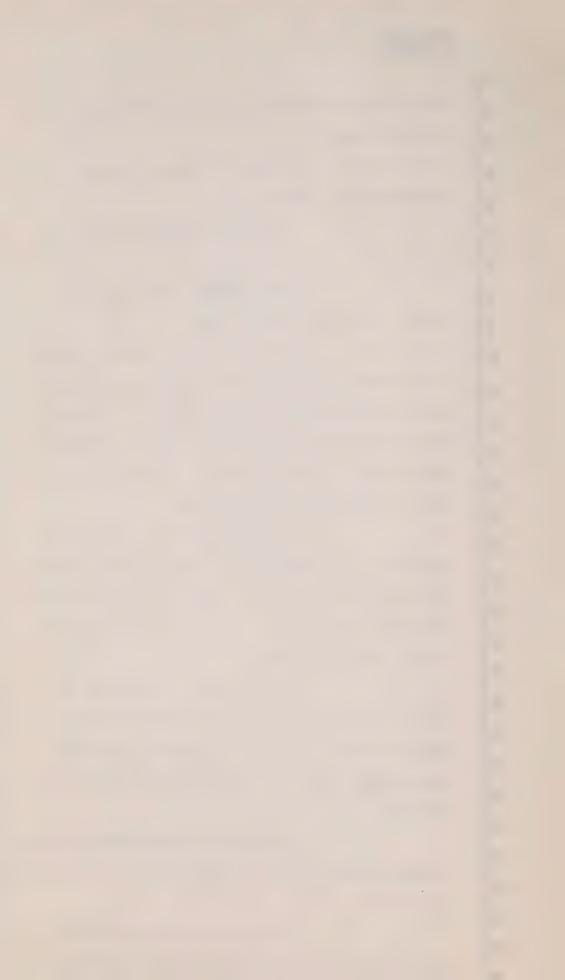
The question which I have posed, and which I am attempting to answer by using various philosophers of the law, in support of my position, is whether there is any function at all for the law in the control of drug use.

And if there is a function for the law in such a control, precisely what is it.

The philosophers that I have referred to, are John Stewart Mill, Lord Devlin, and Professor H.L.A. Hart of Oxford.

These men have been chosen, because it appears these men are the most prominent philosophers in this area.

Perhaps as a glimpse into the conclusion I have ultimately reached on the basis



of these philosophers, and the actual properties of the drugs involved, I might briefly say this: I would recommend as criteria for an effective law on drugs, that only those drugs which are physically harmful to the individual should be restricted from his use.

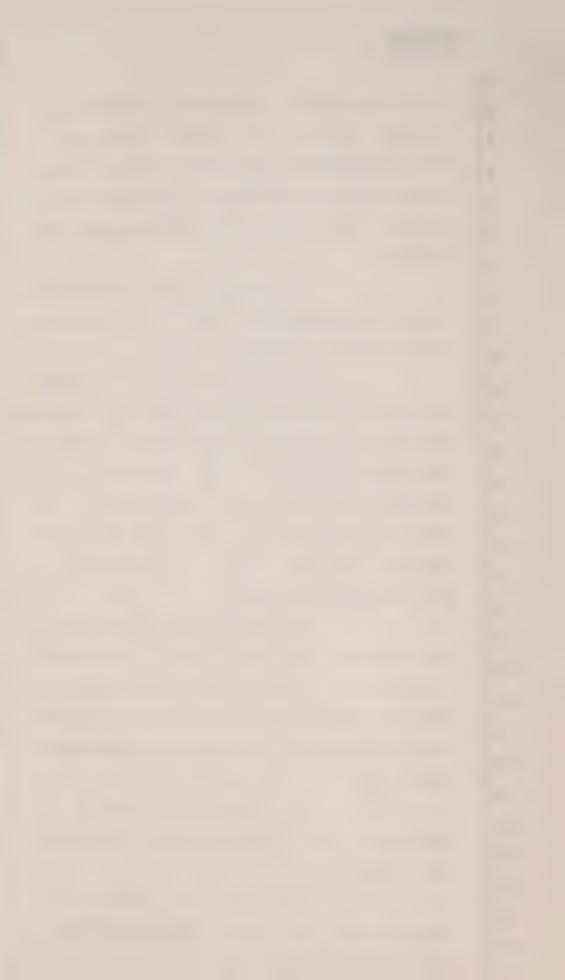
All drugs which are not physically harmful to the individual should be readily accessible to those people who are of legal age.

If the drug is physically harmful, for example, the narcotic drugs, then I would recommend that the law has a function to play here, but that the function of the law is purely and simply the prevention of people obtaining these drugs, and that under no circumstances does the law have any punitive function in the area of control of those drugs which are physically harmful.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps there are other people who would wish to speak. I have stated a criteria which I wish to set down, and if the Commission would approve, I would be glad to go down to the Lord Nelson and make my detailed presentation there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, this is very helpful. This is precisely one of the questions that I raised.

I would just like to address one question to you, and I would be very glad to hear other opinions on this.



3

4 5

6

7 8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

Do you see the function of the law in such a case, involving harm to the individual, and we are not speaking of any other harm at the moment, the possibility of social harm, but the function of the law in such a case, as to prevent people from obtaining the substance. Do you contemplate any use of the criminal law to restrict availability? That is, any use of the criminal law with respect to trafficking, for example. How are you to restrict, or how will you prevent people from obtaining the substance effectively, causing harm to themselves, without some advocation of the criminal law with respect to distribution?

What are your views on that? THE PUBLIC: Yes sir. With specific reference to the narcotic drugs, I would recommend adoption of the British system, in which the narcotic drugs are available to those persons who are already addicted on a doctor-patient basis.

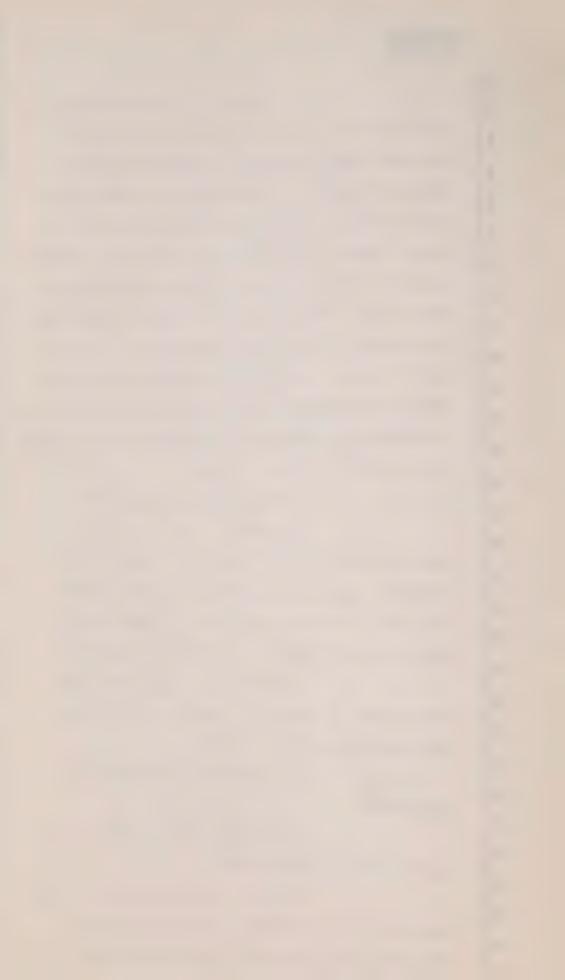
However, for those persons who sell and deal in narcotics outside of that system, there should be punitive function.

THE CHAIRMAN: Prohibition of

trafficking?

THE PUBLIC: That's right. That applies only to narcotic drugs.

However, in the instances of those drugs which are not harmful physically to the individual, then there should be no prohibition



1 2

4 5

against the sale of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to mention -- you mentioned Mill, you mentioned Hart, and you mentioned Devlin. Do you recognize the concept of, or the idea of society having right to preserve itself, or to protect itself against some alleged social harm? Do you recognize that?

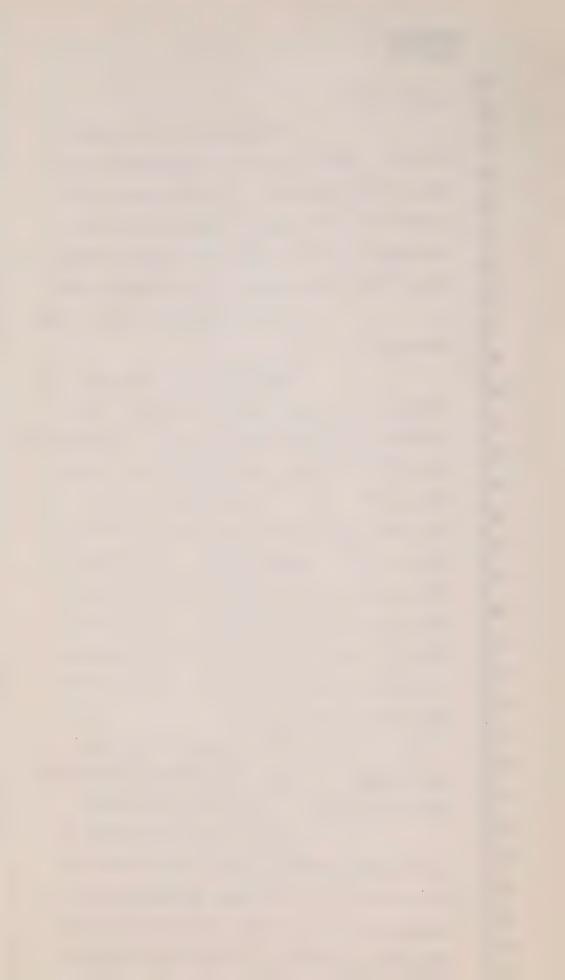
Do you recognize that as a valid

criterion?

question, sir, this is what you might call the nitty-gritty of the debate between Mill and Hart on the one side, and Devlin on the other, namely does society exist for the purposes of the individual, or the individual for the purposes of society? And on that question I line myself up with Mill and Hart, and I believe that society exists for the benefit of the individual, and there is no such thing as intervening for the preservation of society, unless there is also a threat, physical threat to the individual.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is the issue necessarily to be presented in terms of the society for the individual, or individual for society?

Do you recognize this kind of a value, that the existence of the very basis of the society, and I don't mean the status quo or a particular form of society, the existence of a very basis of society as a support for the whole



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

life of the people, and as a support for experiment and creative development, and everything, that if that is threatened, for example, by threatening -- do you recognize the right or responsibility of government to intervene by the law to preserve society in that sense?

Not to preserve a particular social system, or economic system, but the very basis of society, existence.

THE PUBLIC: To preserve the rights and interests of the individual, yes. It is very hard to argue in the abstract.

If you were to give me a specific instance.

THE CHAIRMAN: I gave you the threat of conquest.

THE PUBLIC: I'm sorry, I didn't

THE CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, I said the threat of conquest that would threaten the democratic system.

THE PUBLIC: Well, even Lord

Hart on that position, said there is a freedom of

conscience that would allow the consciencious

objector out of the defense of his country.

And Mill and Hart would also argue that position, I think, and it is one with which I agree.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your position is

3 4 5

hear that.



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

clear.

2

3

1

4 5

6

7

8

9

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2122

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30

THE PUBLIC: Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: Dr. Lehmann wanted

to know what your concept of physical harm was.

DR. LEHMANN: Well, you said that any drug that causes harm should be prohibited.

Now, what is physical harm? How do we know that a drug causes physical harm, unless we know first of all what we mean by physical harm?

THE PUBLIC: Well, for example, as I understand cocaine, it appears to be one drug which is almost inherently harmful.

THE CHAIRMAN: In what way?

THE PUBLIC: In the sense it

deteriorates the bodies functioning.

DR. LEHMANN: It is very vague.

I don't really know. Do you mean metabolism?

THE PUBLIC: Yes, precisely.

DR. LEHMANN: Well, I don't know

precisely. ---

THE PUBLIC: As I understand it, the normal practice of taking cocaine is to sniff it through the nostrils, and in the process of sniffing it through the nostrils, very serious damage is done to the cells in the nostrils.

DR. LEHMANN: If it is done carelessly, and too much. Not if it is done in moderation.

THE PUBLIC: Then in that case,



sir, your opinion stands in opposition to those sources which I have read, and I respect your opinion.

But the difference between, say, cocaine as I understood it before arriving at this meeting, and marijuana, is that marijuana is not harmful physically.

DR. LEHMANN: If it is taken in moderation.

in excess, and then the prevention, of course, comes in preventing excess as opposed to use inherent of the drug, which I think are two different questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, would you like to use the mike?

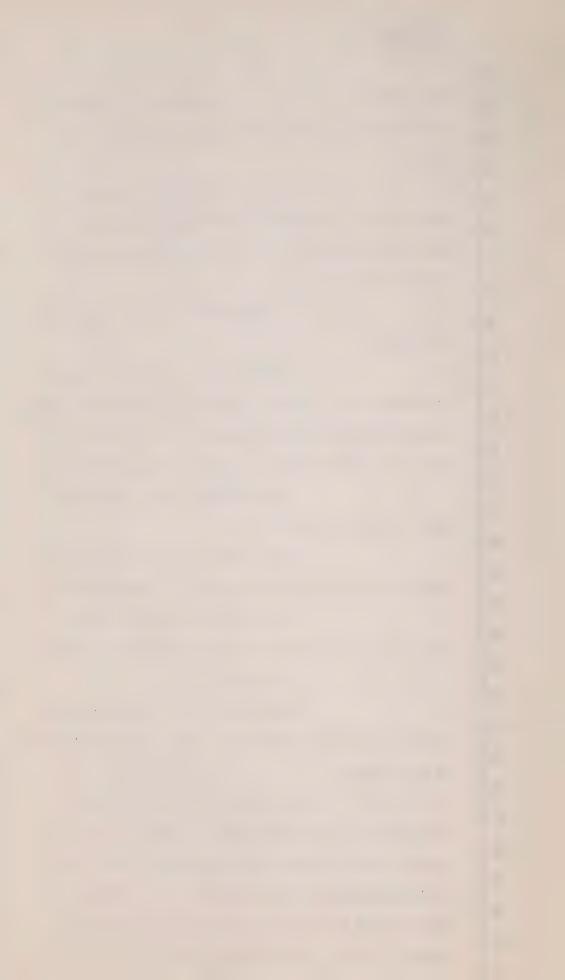
THE PUBLIC: I would like to say that in the question of non-medical use of drugs --
THE CHAIRMAN: Why don't you

sit? You don't have to be uncomfortable like that.

I apologize.

THE PUBLIC: The non-medical use of drugs is possibly harmful. This is something that we don't know.

But the function of the law in preventing the non-medical use of drugs is not to prevent harm, because this is something which cannot be ascertained. It is to reconcile the tendencies of those people who will use drugs, whether they be harmful, or not, in full knowledge of the fact that



they are harmful, with the prohibitionist tendencies of those who are against the use of drugs.

It is simply that. And in this conflict between those who feel that drugs should be used, or should not be used, the law should take as pacifist a stand as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, Mill makes a distinction. If you have read him carefully, he goes on to make a distinction for those who have not reached maturity.

THE PUBLIC: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: He said his principle of free choice does not apply there.

Now, he said they have to be protected. What are the implications of that qualification?

What do you think is implied there, in the kind of protection that are permissible?

THE PUBLIC: The kinds of protection are not those that can be provided by prosecuting those people who are exposing the young to possible harm.

It is a protection that can be attained by allowing those people who sense this harm, to impress their opinion upon these young, and presumably rather delicate individuals who don't know about this harm.

And the way to most effectively transmit this sense of danger, is not through laws that make this danger somewhat controversial.



MR. STEIN: What about the whole basis for the juvenile delinquency legislation, which presumably is to try and avoid this prosecution notion.

I am not getting into how effective the actual procedures are that try to implement this law, but where the notion is to look out for the welfare of the youngster during these supposedly tender years, without the prosecution, criminal proceedings, and so forth.

of these youths should be looked after. And part of this is the amount of time, for instance, they spend watching television, as well as the amount of time they spend in the streets stealing, should be looked after.

There should be perhaps a law to protect them from using television too much. It is the same sort of thing.

MR. STEIN: What is the meaning of that kind of legislation?

You see, because the question that Mill raises, is whether or not there is an appropriate role for the state to intervene, during the early formative period, when a person still hasn't developed the judgment, or where he could be perhaps -- his judgment would be overly distorted by certain influences.

He makes the suggestion the state





has some sort of a role here.

THE PUBLIC: Yes, it does have this role, but it must be effective in this role.

MR. STEIN: You are saying a critical word there. You are using "effective".

take up the question you are just asking, first of all, Mill, applying Mill to the question of narcotics, it seems apparent that what he would do is restrict the sale and use of these drugs, which are not harmful physically to those people who are of legal age, so then you could find what your legal age is.

of sex it might be twelve, or if you are involved in voting it's sometimes eighteen, or if you are involved in contracts it's sometimes twenty-one. So that is sort of an arbitrary question.

But it seems to me, the really important issue you are raising, is one which Hart takes up in his criticism of Mill, and that is that in earlier times when religion was considered to be something which -- an area in which there was to be no heresy permitted.

Any person over the age, as it were, induced a younger person out of his religion — out of his own religion into another religion and there was some kind of a social denunciation that was supposed to fall upon this individual, which I think is something that we recognize in our laws,





because we have criminal laws which punish the leading into juvenile delinquency of young people.

So applying that fear of Hart's, the narcotic situation, you would legalize the use of narcotics for those people over twenty-one, at the same time recognizing that there is a danger that people over twenty-one would have access to these and drugs, will lead people of tender age down the paths, astray, as it were, and you would have, as similar to the laws on alcohol, you would have contributing to juvenile delinquency laws, which prevent, and punish people over twenty-one contributing to the use of drugs by people under the legal age.

MR. STEIN: Do you feel this is a practical kind of an alternative now?

THE PUBLIC: Not only practical, but absolutely necessary.

MR. STEIN: Right. You feel it is

necessary?

THE PUBLIC: As I say, practical.

MR. STEIN: And implementable.

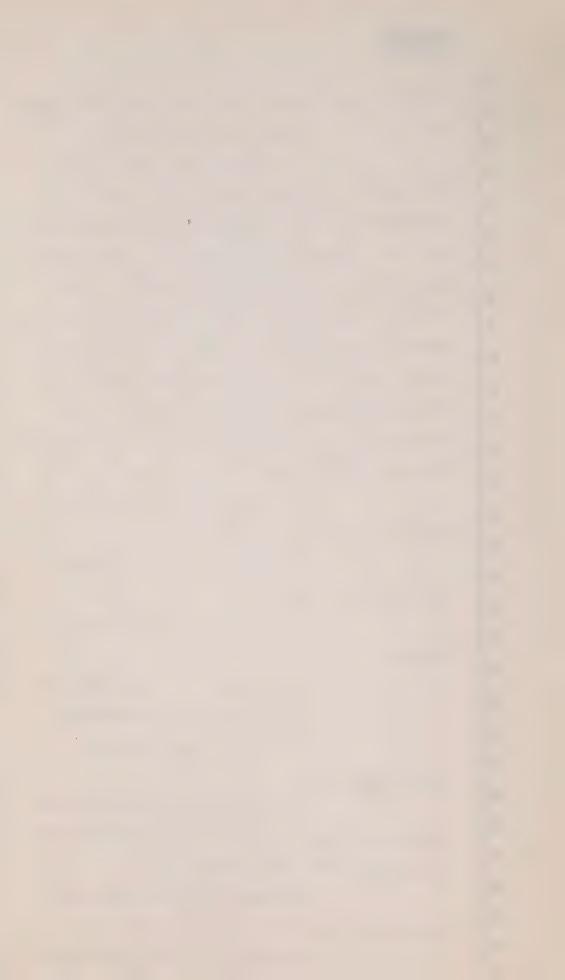
THE PUBLIC: The same as the

laws on alcohol are.

Now the laws on alcohol have their limitations, right, but still to the extent that they are practical, they should be applied.

Certainly, whatever effect they do have, is better than no effect at all.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to ask



B.PROUSE
TREPORTING SERVICES

a question.

You talk about physical deterioration, and I am wondering what kind of protection you
give to those who are going to be mentally deteriorated.

THE PUBLIC: Well, I don't really distinguish the two to the extent that if you are speaking of mental deterioration in the sense of psychosis, and use of a drug, the original effect is a chemical effect on the brain.

THE PUBLIC: What I am going to state is that if you take a drug, let's say a kid at the age of sixteen, takes a drug and, let's say marijuana, and he enjoys it, and he thinks it is great. So he continues to take it, and why is he taking it?

From what I can understand, he is taking it because he has emotional problems, or something like this he is trying to get away from.

So is it not true then, that if this is the way he is going to get away from his emotional problems, not isn't that the way he is going to try to get away from life? And what is this world going to come to, if that happens.

THE PUBLIC: The answer to that question depends on how many emotional problems there are in this world.

You see, what I think you are saying is, that there is nothing inherent in the



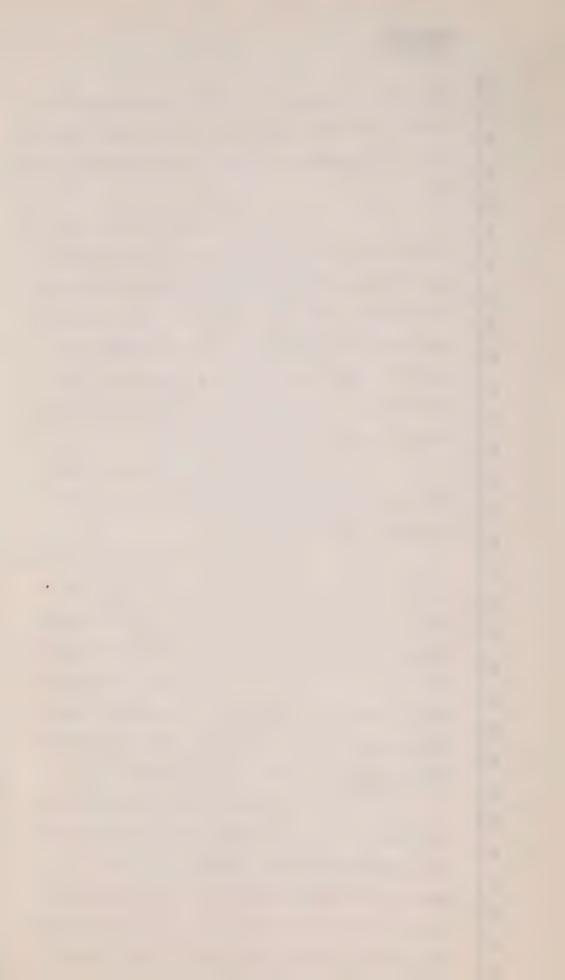
drug which is harmful to the individual, but if he has an individual emotional, or psychological problem, then the drug may be of some serious detriment to him, too.

At the same time we have drugs like alcohol, which when taken up by individuals with psychological and emotional problems, lead them to a thing called alcoholism, but that's not an argument for illegalizing alcohol. It is an argument for people who have problems that are emotional, and psychological, and going to the root of the problem, namely, going to the emotional problem.

THE PUBLIC: There seems to be quite a body of opinion, that perhaps the use of marijuana should be legalized.

And if this does come about, whether it is a recommendation of your Commission or not, 'I would urge you to consider making this a retroactive thing, such as when the use of marijuana is legalized, then as far as the law, and presumably a majority of the citizens of the community are concerned, there is nothing wrong with it, therefore there is presumably nothing wrong with using it in the past.

And perhaps this is a very difficult thing to do, but I would suggest the state take upon itself an automatic review of the state's expense of all convictions for the use of marijuana, or any other drugs that fall into the change in law, and with the view of eliminating criminal records



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

1 2

5

that are presently held.

MR. CAMPBELL: On that point, I would simply ask, I think there may be some confusion about the significance of a criminal record.

One of the ways in which a criminal record is an unfortunate thing to have, is you are asked a question, for instance, by another country if you are applying for a visa: Have you ever been convicted of an indictable offense?

Now, it could be that a criminal record was eradicated, but a person might still be in a position to answer a statement on an application for employment, or an application for a visa, stating "Have you been convicted of an indictable offense?"

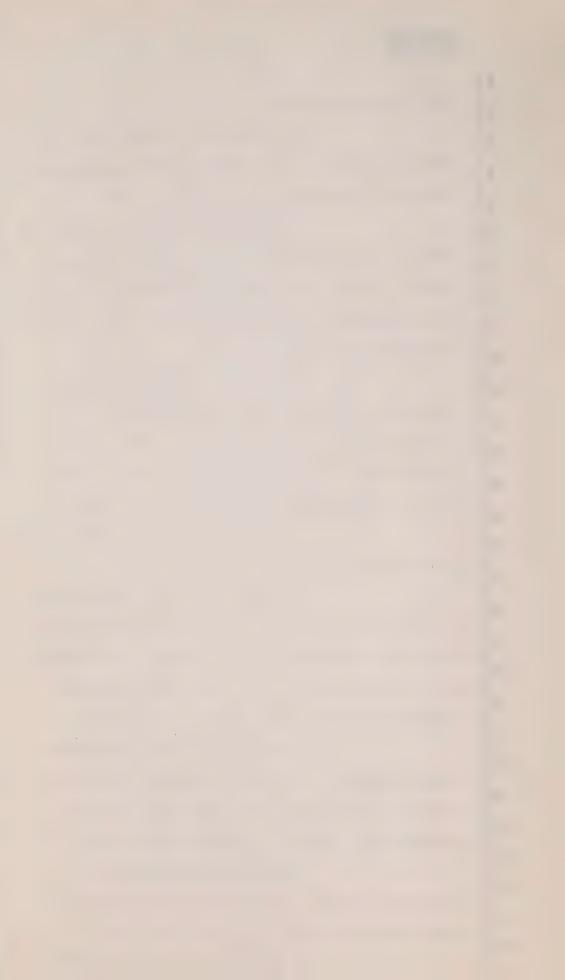
How would you propose getting around that particular problem?

THE PUBLIC: I would simply answer no, since when the country to which I was applying for a visa, let's say made an investigation, there would be no record of this offense, and there is a very good example taking place right now in Halifax.

A couple are applying for landed immigrant status to get Canadian landed immigrant, as they are holding jobs, I believe, or are certainly promised jobs, I think Nova Scotia School of Art.

They are being represented by Walter Goodfellow of the city of Halifax, and you might want to look into the facts of the case.

It has been reported on C.J.C.H.





television last night, and the night before, but apparently they have been living in a trailer on the Maine-New Brunswick border around two months, waiting for ministerial approval, since the husband in this couple was convicted four years ago at the University of Philadelphia, or in Philadelphia, of possession of marijuana, which is a criminal offense.

And to obtain landed immigrant

status, they must of course admit having been convicted, and I believe before Canada will give them a landed immigrant status they must get approval of the Minister, McEachern in this case, and he hasn't given it.

Now last night on the television, C.J.C.H. claimed to have got an advance report that they were going to be turned down.

Now the only facts of the case that have been presented was this particular conviction for marijuana possession four years ago. Now there is a very good example where this criminal record, which many people would consider a very minor and insignificant one, four years ago, are keeping these people from getting landed immigrant status, it would appear.

Now there is a very good example of perhaps if the United States and Canada had eliminated all these records, even if they had answered "no", there certainly was going to be no record of it to be found.



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

9

MR. CAMPBELL: But there is still a record. For instance the record of the press.

THE PUBLIC: People in jail for having once tried -- aren't there for smoking marijuana, they are there for breaking the law.

If you eradicate the law that says it is against the law to smoke marijuana, it is no longer against the law still, but people who are in jail, are in jail because they broke the law as it was when they broke it, rather than because the law was -- I mean, that is a weak argument ---

THE PUBLIC: It is a matter of language, isn't it? If society decides it is not an offense, and never should have been an offense, its pretty easy to legislate it out of existence, both in records -- obviously the press and microfilms, etc.

people who are hanged under capital punishment?

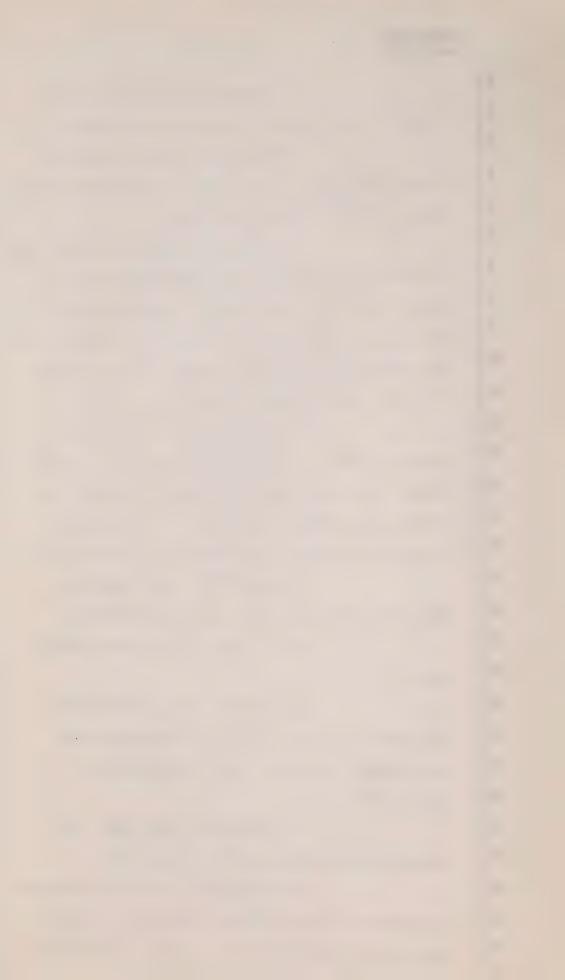
If you want to, you know, really

worry ---

THE PUBLIC: This is something, sir, we can't correct. Obviously someone who has been murdered, as it were, it is impossible to correct this.

And there have been legal, and financial settlements in some of these cases.

and there are a lot of lawyers present in this room, and this has been mentioned to us, and we certainly have to give consideration to the submission.



1

5 6 7

9 10

8

11 12

13

15

14

16

17

18 19

20

21

22 23

24

25

26

29

30

27 28

But there are many, many lawyers in the room, and I would be interested in any precedent of this kind. And the law has to be amended from time to time, but the law does not necessarily imply that it was what it was at a given time in the social evolution.

And you know the law itself, how is it to have any force, if its sanction is to be suspended by the possibility of amendment. There are very difficult philosophical issues here, but I would be glad to hear any precedent for this kind of thing.

THE PUBLIC: Well, without mentioning any specific incident, I think we could conjure up many incidences where there were political

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, amnesty.

THE PUBLIC: Amnesty, yes. And in this case there would be a parallel situation.

THE CHAIRMAN: The amnesty though, is blotting out the defense.

In other words, it is a forgiveness of offense. We are talking about convictions under an existing law.

As I understand it, amnesty is, we have been quilty of an offense, but you are free of it, blotted out.

THE PUBLIC: Then we are back to this gentleman's point up here, that it is a question





of words, whether we are going to blot out the offense, or whether we are going to say, "You committed, or you did something which we now recognize as wrong, and we will therefore forget about it."

I don't think any -- see any importance of a distinction ---

MR. STEIN: One thing I have noticed, is when this recommendation was made to us, it was never made to us as something considered as a general principle.

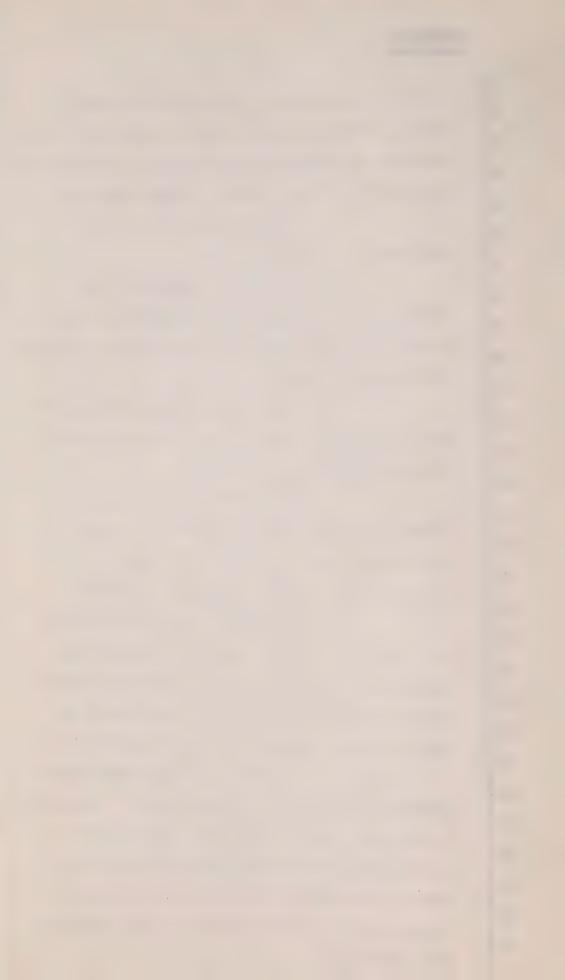
It is usually a special consideration to be given to persons who have served time under marijuana legislation.

THE PUBLIC: If you have ever distributed birth control information, I suggest you eliminate those -- and been convicted for it, I suggest you get rid of those types of offenses.

MR. STEIN: What I am getting at, is I find it a little strange the concern is only directed to this one particular offense, although I the realize it is/one that maybe directly affects the people that are presenting this position to us.

But there is a very illuminating chapter in a recent report by the Ourmet Commission, or Committee, that did a thorough study on the whole question of the administration of criminal justice, and they deal with the issues involved in attempting to eliminate records of persons who have been out of jail.

5 6



B.PROUSE
REPORTING SERVICES

You might find that of interest.

It makes some specific recommendations in there, which we are also looking at.

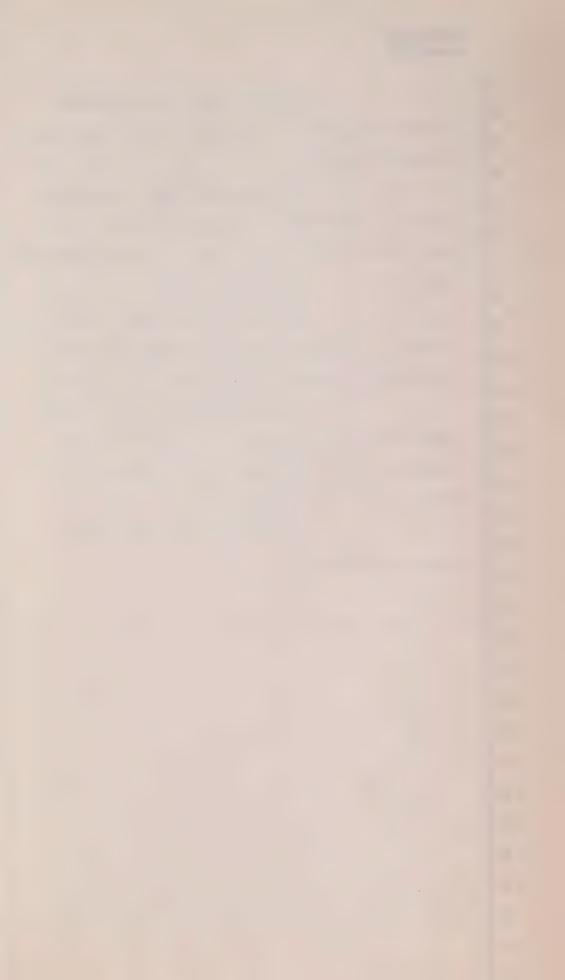
THE CHAIRMAN: There is a general proposal, I understand, to eliminate, maybe in bill form. I mean, that is one issue. I want my reaction understood.

The elimination of the record is one thing. A statement that is deemed never to be an offense, is another, right? That is all I mean.

I very much regret, most sincerely regret that we have to leave this very helpful and interesting discussion. But we are scheduled to be back at 2:00 at the Lord Nelson.

Thank you all for receiving us here, and helping us.

--- Upon adjourning at 1:50 P.M.







CA1 Z 1 -69N21

COMMISSION OF INOUTRY
INTO THE
NON-MEDICAL USE OF DATES

COMMISSION D'ENOUTE FUR L'USAGE DES DECCUUS A DES EINS NON MEDICALLA

> January 30, 1970 Lord Nelson Hotel HALLFAX, Nova Scotta



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

29

30

	REPORTING SERVICES		
1	INTO THE		N OF INQUIRY
2	NON-MEDICAL USE OF DRUGS		AL USE OF DRUGS
3			N D'ENQUETE GE DES DROGUES
4	A DES FINS		S NON MEDICALES
5			
6	BEFORE:		
7	Gerald LeDain,		Chairman,
8	Marie-Andree Bertrand,		Member,
9	Ian Campbell,		Member,
10	H. E. Lehmann, M.D.,		Member,
11	J. Peter Stein,		Member,
12	James J. Moore,		Executive Secretary.
13	CONTAIN		
14	J. Bowlby, Q.C.,		Counsel for the Commission.
15			
16	RESEARCH:		
17	Dr. Ralph Miller,		
18	Dr. Charles Farmilo.		
19	GEOGRAPH TO THE CHATEMAN.		
20	SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN:		
21	Vivian Luscombe.		
22			
23	7		
24	January 30, 1970 Lord Nelson Hotel		
25	HALIFAX, Nova Scotia		
26			
27			
28			

- j.~ · ,



us, Dr. Morton.

DR. MORETON: My comments are pretty general. This video-tape was performed a few nights ago in an apartment. It was done with minimum rehearsal, just to get used to the equipment.

These young people have been in a group psycho-therapeutic setting, at the teaching hospital, as I have already said, and the restlessness came about several months ago, when they realized that talking about problems in drugs was insufficient, that they thought that they were to go further than this, that they would have to do something about this.

Their own idea crystallized that they should have this "drop-in centre" which they have been discussing on this tape.

They have been discussing this realistically. They have put their ideas to church groups, a youth agency here in the city, and to the university, as well.

At the moment, so far, they have put on a dance themselves to get some financial backing, and there is a second dance coming up as well.

They are adamant that this drop in centre is urgently required, in this area at this moment, and the major issue at the moment is not so much a psychiatric background



3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

as I see it, it is moreso a financial holdup, Mr. Chairman.

I think the tape itself explains their views. They are very knowledgeable people. And this is the kind of situation that has been going on many months. This group, as I say, started literally last April and from that I should think there are possibly twenty to thirty strong.

They are very much aware of the situation in the city and across Canada, because one or two of them have travelled quite a bit.

I leave it at the moment. I have got some more people here in the audience around me, that are on this tape, and are of this group.

I feel, myself, extremely pleased to be part of this. As they call me a director, or an advisor, I think really and truly it is more counselling that I do rather than advising.

Their ideas are their own, their knowledge is their own. I have learned a tremendous amount from them, and I am sure some of the audience also has picked up some information as well.

I leave it open at the moment. If you have any questions, Mr. Chairman, or from the Commissioners, or from the floor, I



1 will try, or members around.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. CAMPBELL: I expect

that the centre will probably, hopefully, sentence those who expect it to be hassled by authorities; it could occur at some stage.

DR. MORETON: I think we could anticipate, not obstruction, but a careful eye kept upon us by the establishment, which is only right; but I think once the thing was functioning and they realized what they were up to was good, I think this would be acceptable.

I think this is a case of people getting used to something new.

MR. STEIN: Are you in any way able to shed some light for us, on what has been in existence here before?

We have been made aware of the various programs of this kind in other cities, We have had, in fact, a number of sessions with young people who are running such services.

In Victoria, for example, there is an organization called "Cool Aid" and they made a very helpful presentation to us there.

In Toronto, there is a place called "The Trailer". Now, what I am wondering, has there been, and I have the impression that there was something of this

Alternative Control of the Control

the second second second second

the second of th

sort tried. It was called the "Digger House"

and it ran during the summer of last year, and

it didn't quite get off the ground, although

there were some kind of facilities made available.

Could you, and is this
in any way an outgrowth of the ashes of that, or
is it two different efforts going on simultaneously
in the city?

DR. MORETON: Well, quite frankly, we are not setting up in opposition, or anything like that.

This, I suppose, was the goal set by the Digger House, which was extremely successful.

The concept of the Digger

House setting, and I think my two colleagues

here will agree, was mostly to deal with the youth

as a transient, somebody that was passing

through the city.

These young people realized that the problem does start here in the city, and they are after the problem, trying to help youth in the city.

Dartmouth they have actually sketched what they want to do, and you heard mentioned that they wished to set up a counselling service and ask for professional help as well, and also extend it a little further, their services, as being a half-way house, so that they can help out,

and the second of the second o

literally take the burden, not step in and take over the place of psychiatric hospitals, but take some of the burden out of the hospitals at the moment.

So really and truly, this did really come from the Digger House setting they saw, which was a wonderful piece of work, and unfortunately they had to close down.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, why did they close down?

DR. MORETON: It was university property, sir, and I think the place was ready to be pulled down, so this literally — they had a limited time, a matter of weeks before the thing came down.

MR. CAMPBELL: It would seem fairly good local acceptance.

DR. MORETON: Yes, once the thing was able to prove itself, yes, but still very conservative people are -- and this was still eyed upon as something of a project with a little suspicion, I suppose.

THE CHAIRMAN: Had it
received any financial help from the government?

Was the Department of National
Health and Welfare supporting some of these
individuals?

DR. MORETON: I think, sir, this is literally not the question for me. The persons concerned with this project are actually



in this room, and they themselves are better qualified to answer this.

We, ourselves, are trying to get this thing off the ground by running dances, and if possible, financial help by the Provincial Government, or Federal help.

MR. STEIN: Has there been an approach made to the Federal Government, by your ---

DR. MORETON: Not as yet, sir, no.

MR. STEIN: As the Chairman just indicated, one of the sources of funds that you should be aware of, is the Welfare Grants Department, under the Department of Health and Welfare.

They are at the present time, giving support for such projects in other cities, in Canada, very identical to the kind of program that you are talking about.

DR. MORETON: This is something of course, that we have to pursue very soon.

DR. LEHMANN: I am wondering just how you manage: to have such good collaboration with the psychiatric services, because the stereo-type of the psychiatrist comes out here, he is an ogre, he is a head shrinker, and worst of all, his knowledge lags at least ten years behind.



All he can do is take

out an appendix, and so on.

Now that is fine for

personal opinion. The only trouble is, and I frequently run into it myself,

I get a call from a centre, one of these valuable services in Montreal, for instance, and they have something — they are fed up, they have spent three nights and three days talking them down, and they won't be talked down, and they won't go to a clinic, and they won't go to a hospital, and then they wonder what should they do.

And we say, "Well, spend some more time with them", and they haven't got that time, and anyway they are too difficult.

Well, take them to a clinic, or a hospital, they won't go, and I don't blame them for not wanting to go, because the attitude that is instilled in them is that psychiatrists are terrible and idiotic and they musn't go there because they will be poisoned, and I don't know how we are going to get around this.

DR. MORETON: That is not a very simple thing to answer.

I still feel that the concept these young people have, is that we feel, and I feel, I thought of this, we feel that possibly with this drug centre, with these



facilities, that we hope we share with university people, public health people, with the establishment, that these young people are like this, and do require this amount of time spent with them, could be coped with, because we are hoping we can possibly have a few beds available for such people, the chronic requires this treatment, and this is what we are hopeful of.

We are hopeful that the university will possibly bring in a resident psychiatric helper, with their own training, as well as help with this youth centre, and I think this is possibly the answer to it, in time.

DR. LEHMANN: Would these
young people with their admirable initiative and
helpfulness, and unselfishness, would they accept,
or be capable of accepting any kind of training?

DR. MORETON: I am sure I could speak for them. Yes, I am sure they would, yes.

MR. STEIN: What kind of -- perhaps maybe some of your friends there with you, could answer this.

I have been interested in getting an idea of the kind of self-imposed regulations of persons starting these centres, what they would like to see.

One reason for your lack of funds, as has been put to us, is there has to be demonstration to the funding body that this



3 4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

program is going to be responsible and so forth, and we have been made aware of the difficulty because of the criteria of evaluating the program there.

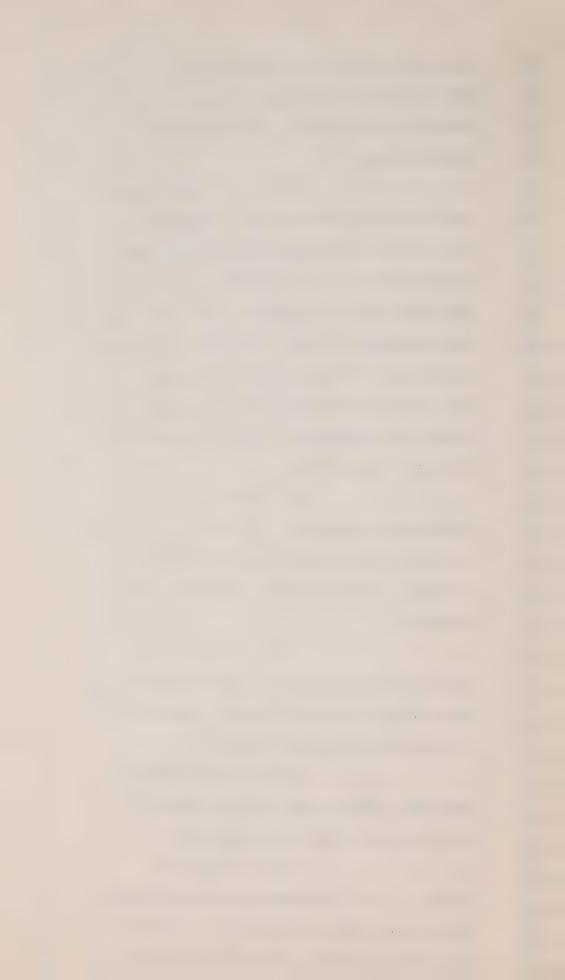
There are certain value questions here that are usually brought up as to the way the operation is functioning, whether or not it has sufficient traditional even bookkeeping arrangement. Now, what I am wondering about, is have you given any thought to the kind of criteria that you would like to see used, in evaluating your own program, and what kind of regulations would you see yourselves setting on the facility?

DR. MORETON: So far, sir. to answer that question, I am going to pass it on quickly. This group elected themselves a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer.

They have set out a program for which we have copies here today, of their criteria, and it is pretty rigid, and it is available for your scrutiny.

They have gone further with this, talking about various programs that they wish to get into operation.

It has already been printed. It is a program, or a little brochure, if you like, which is available, or shortly available for parents, with this particular



problem.

So this is just one

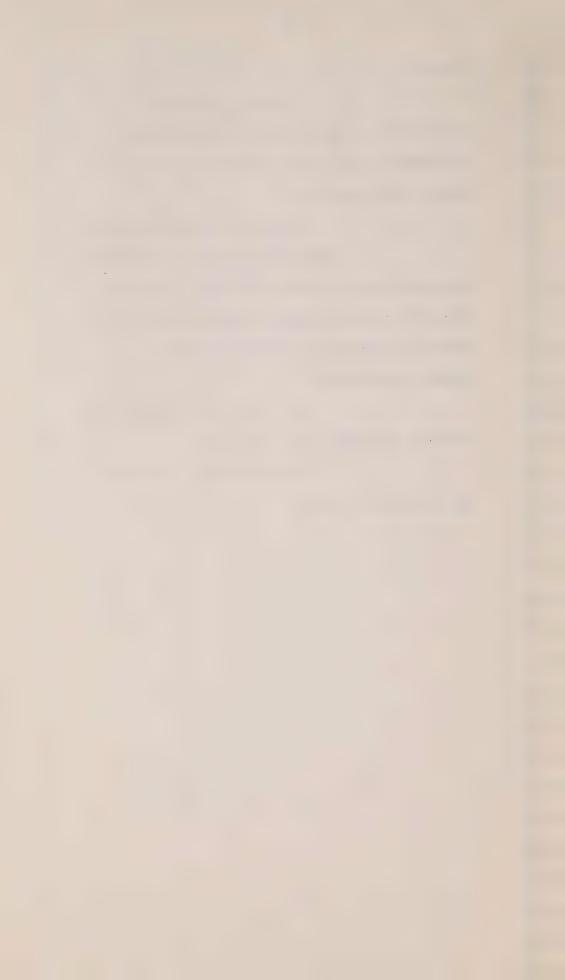
little topic, the financial side, which at the moment is very low, and which is in the hands of the treasurer,

They have various projects

which are discussed at a committee meeting at least once a week under the leader-ship of a chairman, and the various things are brought to the chair, and elected upon, and passed or rescinded.

So they have a formal sort of body, and function as such.

Now, this has only been so for the last weeks.



MR. STEIN: One of the issues

that has again been brought to our attention

is that persons running these programs

make it very clear that they are trying to

create a different atmosphere for young

people who come and feel that they can talk

about their difficulties, whether they are

personal or drug related, and in some

communities there has been a very strong

hostility towards the youth programs because

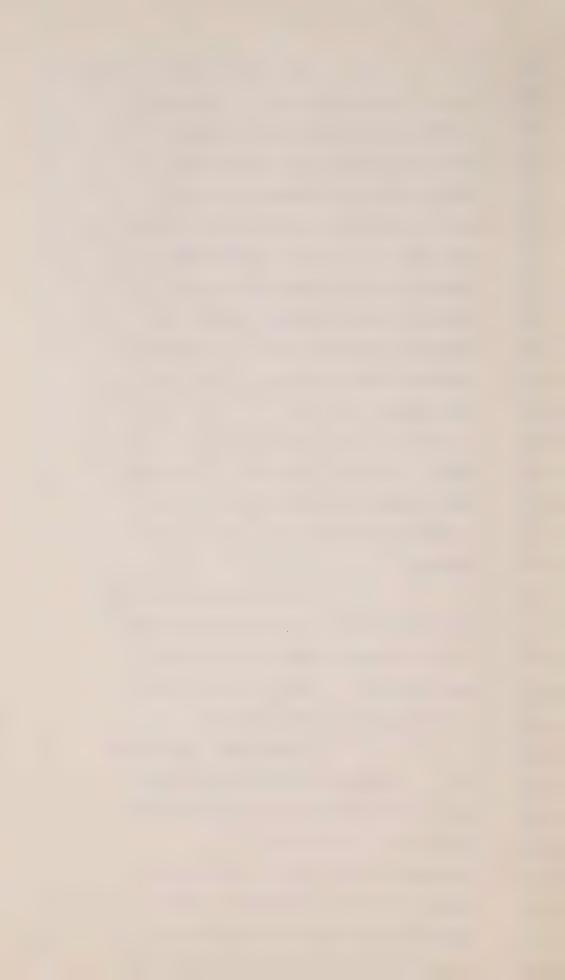
it is felt they do not take a strong enough

stand against drug use.

You know, this is one issue. And the other point that is often made is that if it wasn't for the existence of this drop-in centre, you wouldn't have runaways.

Now, this kind of concern especially in terms of the question of drugs and the attitude of drugs, have you some stated policy? Have the young people evolved a policy on this question?

DR. MORETON:. Yes, we have sir. Clearly, I think, putting it very very clearly and shortly, I think the policy literally as in this case, is information for a start, information to the youth that come and inquire, realistic information, not the strict rigid sort of "No, you don't do this, you don't do that". And



with also involvement is possible/parents if they wish to seek help, if they wish to inquire about anything.

other words, this youth is trying to help youth and entice youth to come to them for help.

Does that answer your

question?

MR. STEIN: Well, not quite. If I can state the question more directly, how would the young people respond to someone who came to you for help, who was using a drug that is at the moment illegal in the facility? Have you thought about that question? How they would deal with this?

MR. HINCH: If they

come to the centre with a drug which is

illegal in any way, or that we feel is harmful

to the atmosphere that we try to create

with their co-operation, they would be asked

to leave the centre immediately and then

consideration be given at a later date as to

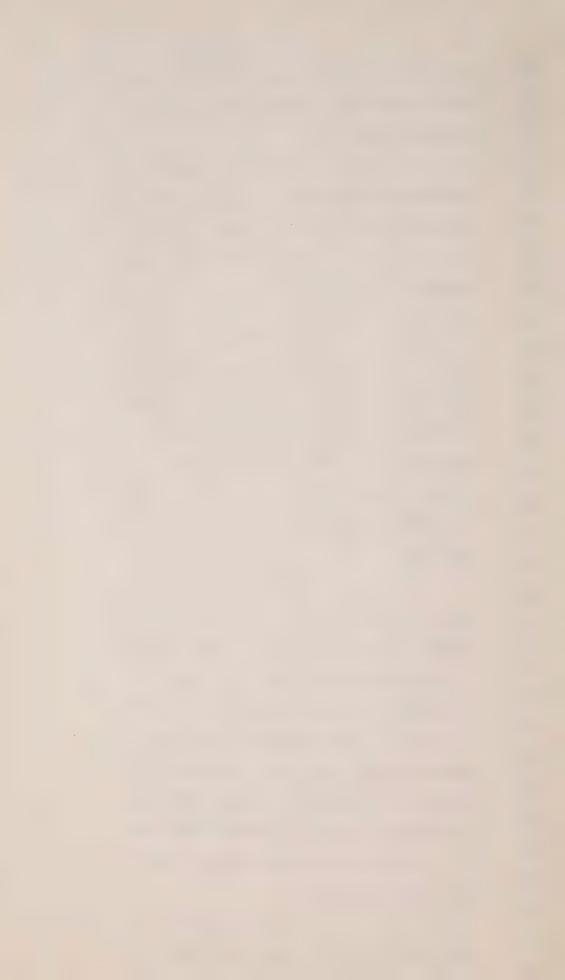
whether or not they would be permitted back

in, because we couldn't take the legal side

of it, the law enforcement agencies would be on

our backs too quickly.

ask them to leave. Does that answer the question?



MR.STEIN: Yes. Would there be any consideration of trying to work with the people on the street outside of the facility?

MR. HINCH: Outside of the facility? Yes. Right now we are operating almost in this manner. We are operating on street contacts, and we have had many young people get off of drugs. It is just that if we had a centre they would know where to go, if they wanted to go somewhere, there is no place to go at the present time.

DR. LEHMANN: How quickly would they be asked to leave if it is felt that the drug they were on would be harmful to the atmosphere? Would they be asked to leave immediately or would there be some considerable effort made to persuade them to give up the drug, for the time they would be there?

MR.HINCH: Well, if they would be willing to give up the drug at the time, then there would be consideration to them staying.

DR. LEHMANN: Well, how many hours would you spend trying to convince them?

MR. HINCH: Not very long.

We wouldn't be able to take the time.

MR. STEIN: Do you feel there is a danger, given what you have stated as the reality, if you had persons with drugs in your facilities, the problem of course

25

23

1.

37

,

,

3 ;

13

11

15

ŧ 7

10

21

26 27

28

29



is that if the young person feels that he can't bring his problem to you and if his problem in part is not necessarily drugs, per se, but he is a drug user, will you be tagged with the label of being anti-drug?

In other words, young people will be saying you don't want to get involved with they here, because they are very negative about drug use. They are on the drug and your situation as you just described it, forces you, if you are going to remain open, to be in a sense at least on a legal level, anti-drug possession.

Do you see this as something you can overcome, the problems centered around here?

MR.HINCH: Yes, it is

basically the people involved coming into the

centre would be quite understanding and

unfortunately there might be one or two individuals

that might not be as understanding and

therefore we would be unable to reach them,

but in consideration of the group as a whole,

coming into the centre, we have to be firm

THE CHAIRMAN: The

gentleman at the microphone?

with issues ---

to know if an eighteen year old came to your home and if you did help him, and in which way

9|

f 1

1

r.

6, 1

1

3

4

13

la

15

....

(3

00%

5,1

22

2.3

24

Lan)

20

28

29



1		diđ	you	do	it?
---	--	-----	-----	----	-----

he did not show up.

MR. HINCH: Unfortunately

MR. HINCH: Unfortunately

MR. STEIN: Does your group

have any views on the question that we have been hearing evidence and testimony on in the last day here, regarding the present situation?

In other words, we would find it very interesting

inferred, what your views are on education.

to hear about your program. You have

Do you have views on some of the other matters that you could give testimony on?

MR.HINCH: On the legalization of marijuana, we do support this. The key dangers there are the impurities and through government control, the same way as alcohol is controlled now, I believe the marijuana problem would be lessened, and there would be less of a tendency to go on to other drugs with marijuana if it is legalized because one of the major reasons in my own opinion that people do go on to other drugs, after using

THE CHAIRMAN: What

becomes available?

MR. HINCH: Unavailable.

The unavailability of marijuana. They will use marijuana for a month, and then suddenly

find there is none available on the street,

marijuana is that it becomes unavailable.



4 5

and so they will say, "Well, if I can't have marijuana I will have something else."

They can buy LSD or something.

MR. CAMPBELL: Could

you tell us something about the history of drug use in Halifax over say, the last three years? How has this phenomena developed, the movement of drug use in various populations?

MR.HINCH: Well, about

it developed rather slowly at first. It was
 minority, mainly older people -- when I say
older, I mean eighteen, twenty. And then

the youth broke/rather phenomenally in the ago last year to two years and it is going down into elementary level, with solvents and glue sniffing and so on, and it also has reached junior high school, and high schools in the area, at a rather high percentage.

I am not sure of the exact percentage, but it is very high in youth now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Was there a sequential pattern here? Was there a pattern of glue sniffing followed by marijuana, followed by acid, followed by marijuana, hash and acid at about the same time?

MR.HINCH: There is no definite cycle at a definite time, but the most common would be to start with the solvents



1 and garbage ---

THE CHAIRMAN: What is

that garbage again?

MR.HINCH: Garbage is gravol tablets, asthma relief, anything purchased in a drug store, to get one high. Then they turn to marijuana, and to LSD, and they return back to marijuana after LSD or on to amphetamines.

that you, have just mentioned is very interesting,

It is also reported of course from many other

centres. As you pointed out, the sequence

starts with glue and solvents and what you

can easily get in the drug store, like gravol

and so on, and then marijuana and hash and

LSD. Now the sequence would be based on

availability. It is easier to get the

solvents than you can get the stuff in the

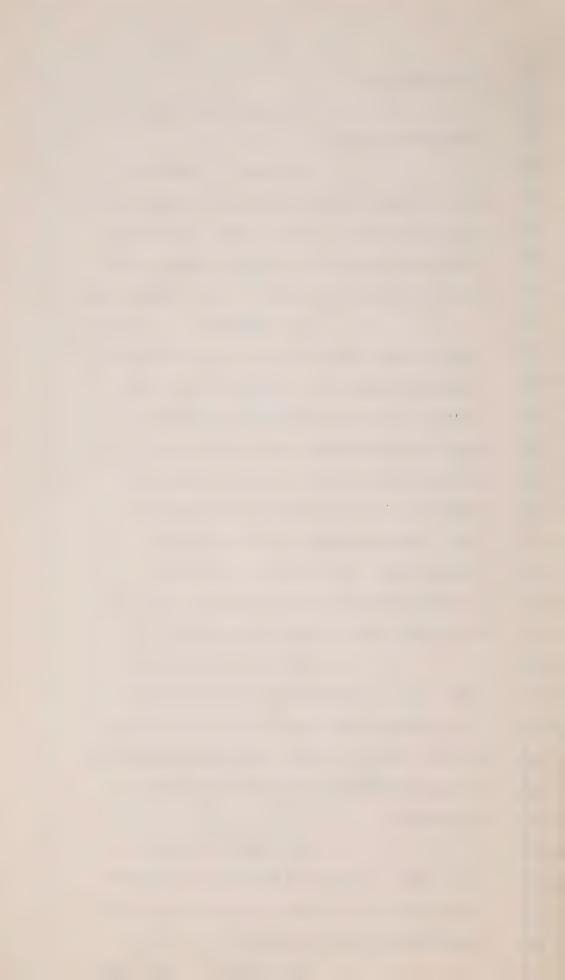
drug store, and then you get marijuana.

Well, here the difficulty comes in. I understand at the present time it is easier to get acid here than to get grass.

Now how would you explain that people first go to grass and then to LSD and not the other way around?

MR. HINCH: Well, at first they are afraid of the LSD and marijuana turns out to be the thing, and they will usually wait until marijuana comes in.

MR. CAMPBELL: What about



speed?

4 5

MR. HINCH: Speed. Methedrine

MR. HINCH: Well, it has

has become quite common in this area, as well as the other ones like dexedrine, which you can get with prescription or methedrine you can get quite easily in a drug store.

MR. CAMPBELL: Does it strike you that you have a fairly uniform distribution of speed use in the drug using population or is it your impression that various drugs appeal to particular populations?

been our observation that a person with paranoid tendencies, speed would appeal to them, in the same way that a person with tendencies towards schizophrenia, LSD would be a very appealing drug to them.

MR. CAMPBELL: Are you in any position to have any theory about whether speed is used more in the university level?

MR. HINCH: Strong in the high school or the university, but it is in the others as well. It is almost impossible to generalize on this type of thing.

MR. CAMPBELL: But your impression is that the speed factor is increasing more rapidly in those who are out of school?

MR. HINCH: Yes.

THE PUBLIC: I wanted to help

a bit. You wanted to know about the pattern



of development of drug use. I have been watching it for about four or five years.

It used to be that there was a very small number as Mike put it, of "older people", eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, at the point where so little was known about it, that it is quite possible and these people would tell you you could walk up and down Spring Garden Road smoking marijuana and nobody would know the difference.

Now, about three years ago

I went to Montreal for about three weeks, came

back in September, which is sort of a crucial

month here, because what happened was that

all the university students who had been away

for the summer brought back some dope.



3

4 5

6

7 8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

Primarily it was marijuana,

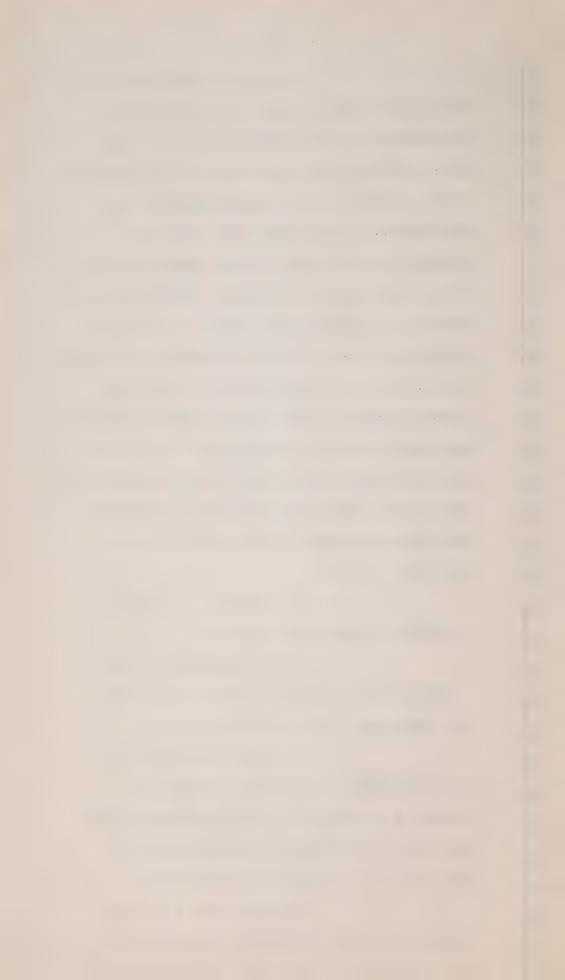
but a small amount of LSD. Now, as the year progressed, the trafficking pattern would seem to be confined more, fairly well to the university level, and then it began spreading out to the high schools, to the point now, where the summertime seems to be the most common time for using drugs. And it is no longer confined to the university, because high schools have their own dealers, and the relationship between the sniffers and marijuana, was largely one of it was the younger people who were sniffing, and they couldn't get their fingers on any marijuana, because the marijuana was confined to the university population, and then the high school population, and then it was harder and harder to get hold of, as you went down the scale.

MR. CAMPBELL: I would be interested in both your reactions.

In one population, I had a chance to look at where drug use began about four years ago I noticed the following:

It seems quite clear that the first use which was mainly things like Benzedrex and Romilar was a kick phenomenon, and any other kick at that particular point, and time, probably wouldn't have done as well.

And then about a year and a half, two years later was a period when there was a good deal of mysticism. There was a group



4

3

5 6

7 8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

that could have been thought of as seekers, they were very in perspective with a lot of ritual. The last thing in the world that the drug taking ever was, was fun.

It would be taken in very bad taste, to suggest that this was fun. And then a year later, this aspect goes down, and you have got a much more clearly recreational problem, the types of populations that are involved change, in that second and perspective phase.

be thought of as, well, philosophically, literary, artistically inclined people and then it moves from them, into people who also play football and hockey, and things like this.

Is there this sort of

Perhaps many people could

pattern here at all, this sort of sequence? MR. HINCH: There has been present, particularly this summer, and I know there is an interest in mysticism, Buddhism, Zen, Buddhism in particular, and oriental religion and other facts of oriental society.

It was the key interest. And a lot of them were there for kicks, but I know this summer they were taking anything that was given to them.

A lot of them didn't know what they were throwing down their throats, they just threw it down anyway, and this is quite



2

3

4

5 6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

common.

THE PUBLIC: I think one of the problems here, it was mentioned yesterday particularly with reference to acid, these sort of, two camps, the philosophical and religious side with the Leary crowd and the (Ken Keesey) crowd, the merry pranksters.

What happened, so far as I can see it here in Halifax, the thing escalated so fast within a period of three years, really, that there are elements of both, and there is a huge spectrum of people who get into trouble who are not really in either camp.

They don't even know that camps exist. They are just using the LSD and sniffing, and other things. Largely from what I could see last year for status purposes. So you get the phenomenon of the development of Victoria Park last summer, of fifteen, sixteen, seventeen year old kids running around and saying, "I am more stoned than you are." and this became a very serious problem where kids were taking phenomenal quantities of dope, and if you told then you had done it one more, they would jump the ante.

And this kind of pattern, I think, is probably the most dangerous reason that I have seen given.

In fact, when challenged on those grounds, they of course would recognize that as being status, but that is what became



1 clear to me at least. 2 Particularly in the lower socio-economic strata, if you like, to 3 get into that type of polarization. 4 THE CHAIRMAN: I wonder 5 if there aren't any more questions for Dr. 6 Morton and his colleagues, we might release 7 them. 8 Since you are in the 9 program next, Dr. Watt, we might invite you to 10 come and sit at the table. 11 Thank you very much. You 12 had a very helpful submission. 13 Good luck with your 14 enterprise. 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Dr. Segal? 16 DR. SEGAL: Mr. Commissioner, 17 may I make two points this morning? 18 The points have nothing to 19 not do, and do/relate to what has been said. I would 20 like to quote, for those who have not heard the 21 late news last night, or who have/happened to 22 have obtained an issue of the Montreal Gazette 23 dated January 29th. 24 From Ottawa, picked up by 25 Canadian Press, the Hon. John Munro said yesterday 26 that "If we find a significant majority ---27 Let's start over again. 28 Health Minister John 29 Munro said yesterday, that "If we find that a



significant minority of the Canadian people smoke marijuana ---

THE CHAIRMAN: First you said majority. Is it not minority?

DR. SEGAL: It is minority.

"If a significant minority of Canadian people smoke marijuana, we would be totally irresponsible if we didn't legalize it."

Then the author goes on to write. If the report of the government Commission studies in drug use reveals widespread use of marijuana, it should be legalized, even if that involves some health danger."

THE CHAIRMAN: Who said that, the last sentence?

DR. SEGAL: This was also quoted from the Hon. John Munro. I have to apologize.

When we walked in this morning, the newsstand wasn't open, so we weren't able to get a copy of the January 29th edition.

Mr. Chairman, may I make

another statement?

I would like to make a comment on the problems faced by the people of Nova Scotia in relation to their obtaining information via the news media.

This morning's issue of
the Chronicle Herald is a prime example of this
case. The lack of adequate coverage of yesterday's



sessions, provides one of the greatest disservices to the Nova Scotia community, that a newspaper could provide.

And if this morning's newspaper in relation to the tremendous amount of information that came out yesterday, there was, I have to admit, an excellent picture of the Commission on the front page, and there was also an article adequately covering Professor Beach's presentation, which I found excellent.

But that was the only coverage, except for an item on page 19, which was the same article that appeared in the Mail Star yesterday evening, outlining the Nova Scotia Task Forces brief.

Now, this newspaper has given the impression that the only thing it has covered during the session yesterday, was that Nova Scotia has a serious drug problem.

In the same newspaper -
I don't know whether this is poor timing, or

poor policy, or exactly what -- a letter to the

editor is printed in which a gentleman slams

into Mr. Stanfield on not knowing what he is

talking about, when he talks about marijuana.

There is a very, very small notation on the front page of the second section, outlining that Hon. John Munro will attend a symposium dealing with drugs at St. Francis Xavier University, but not outlining



2 3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

C 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

any more, or any other information on this.

28

Then there is an article stating that a teenager received a two year sentence in Dorchester for the possession of marijuana.

This individual is in

Liverpool. And another article toward the back of the newspaper outlining that a teenager in Kentville received a six month sentence for trafficking, and for withholding information as to the source of the drugs he was trafficking.

I personally feel that is a very, very biased presentation of news by any one newspaper, and since the Chronicle Herald is supposedly the Provincial newspaper, this is the type of information spread through the Nova Scotia population, and this is the only comment I had to make.

> THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Watt?

MR. WATT: Perhaps I should start by trying to outline the origin of what is officially called the Halifax Youth Communications Society.

Historically, it goes back to about this time last year, when a group of local youth got together and discussed the situation in Halifax the previous summer for transient youth, particularly.

The situation being that



1 2

the cheapest place to stay in town was at the YM or YWCA at four dollars a night.

And what was happening
was that transients passing through were crashing
on apartment floors, sometimes up to twenty a
night, in an apartment, in completely unsanitary
and uncontrolled environments, where they had
-- and there were increasing instances of venereal
disease, of drug use, and abuse, and no access to
information as to where to get help, if they
wanted it.

Now, what happened was that three different groups approached the Commissioner of Youth for the province, to discuss this matter, and were brought together at a meeting where it was decided to try and set up a house in Halifax, along the lines of Cool Aid in Vancouver.

And we entered into correspondence with Cool Aid and with The Trailer and with the YMCA organization in Ottawa and in Montreal and in Winnipeg, CRYPT in Winnipeg.

Now, what happened was that we officially became incorporated on July the 24th. We got our official Federal tax deductible receipt number on July the 1st.

We scrambled around and did a considerable amount of digging in the community, and through Dalhousie University managed to get a house on Henry Street for a



period of two months.

The house was scheduled for demolition on the first of September. So they allowed us to use the house rent free, and they supplied maintenance in terms of plumbing and so on, free of charge.

We scrounged, begged, borrowed, all sorts of materials like this. We had eighteen beds altogether.

We purchased a washing machine and a dryer that were already in the house from a previous owner, and a stove, and operated for a period of sixty days on a twenty-four hour basis.

Because of the problems

of permits, boarding permits and so on, for

public health, we could only take fifteen people

a night, because we only had one washroom in

the house.

Now, what we did do, was contact the YMCA to see if they would take our overflow. As summer progressed, they began to take in more and more, and by the time the Canada Games came along, we were poor and they were taking in twenty-five people a night, using our matresses, and the floor of the YMCA.

Now, to give some idea of the amount of activity that went on during those sixty days, I am going to quote statistics that I had at the end of the summer, keeping in mind



that our emphasis was not on record keeping, but
on handling the individuals who came to the house.

We would rather sacrifice

bureaucracy and accuracy of statistical information for the amount of time spent on that, and spend it on something else.

For a total of 60 days, if you count one person's three nights in three units, a total amount of combinations were 1,307.



-

This covered a total

number of different individuals 519, in sixty days. The number of meals served free of charge, we asked anyone who came in the door to donate a quarter a day if they had it, if they didn't, fine, we would absorb this loss, total number of meals served, 3,516.

Now the economics

involved here is that the Youth Agency supplied salary to a detached youth worker to help with the project, made grants at the end of the summer, \$970 of which was diverted to the staff member who had been working at the house. We had a total of four staff members, plus myself, plus persons and youth involved in the society. This means that for the staff members, other than myself, the maximum paid out was, I think, \$350 for three months work.

The hours involved full staff and youth, for running the house at the end of the week, we cut it back to sixty-eight hours a week in the house, this is in the house, not including the time spent outside, charting down individual kicks and patching up family problems. We had two telephone lines, one open for twenty-four hour a day emergency calls and we had, at a rough guess, about twenty-five runaway problems. Most of these runaways were sixteen or over, and therefore

legally they are not runaways, but usually the emphasis came from parents looking for their children, and what we did in this case, was if we could find them, we would talk to the children and discuss the situation with them and try to get them to at least let their parents know that they were all right.

Now we did not try to ship them home, but just tried to put them back in contact with their parents. In no case were we prepared to go beyond the willingness of the youth involved. In all cases he was consulted as to what he wanted to do.

Now the sort of patterns of transients involved here, we had a total coming from Canada of 406. Of that number, 130 came from Nova Scotia, 108 from Quebec, and smaller numbers from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Generally speaking the problem was that from Ontario east was where most of our transients came from, and from the Eastern Seaboard of the United States. We had a total of 108 people from the United States.

Now we didn't try to spend a lot of time trying to track down where anyone was going, but I would ask them, "Who are you, what is your name, what is your age, what is your sex, where are you headed, if you know." It was also clearly understood that if they didn't want to

give that information they didn't have to, and
the only legal requirement was that if we had
a fifteen year old runaway, then we would allow
them to stay there the night, and contact the
police in the morning. We did not have a case,
where
to our entire knowledge, /there was a fifteen
year old in the house. We do know now
that there were fifteen year olds who lied
about their age, but we did not have a case
where we turned anybody over.

We had very good

co-operation from the police in this. They

agreed that they would not harass the house.

The R.C.M.P. agreed that they would not send

in a uniformed officer which didn't particularly

surprise us since we didn't expect a uniformed

officer anyway.

We had a sign on the front door saying "No Drugs Allowed on the Premises". And only once did it ever occur that there was in fact drugs on the premises, and this was reported within about -- my guess is about three minutes and the person was summarily put out of the house.

We found very good

co-operation from both locals and transients

in the house, but we did not insist that people

coming to the house be sober. We did

insist that they be able to behave even if they

were in such a way as to not distract/the function



of the house. In this respect, the biggest problem we had with drug users were drunks and they were not youth, they were demolition workers from next door, and we had three drunken Americans who came through in a car, who we didn't allow in, because of the type of aggression shown, so the distinction on the drug basis was not in terms of the drug used, but in terms of behaviour it manifested.

was not set up to counteract or aim at drug problems as such. It was set up to provide an environment where transient and displaced youths, who for one reason or another, were not living at home, whether they were kicked out or had left voluntarily -- where they could come and stay for a short period of time, so they could get their feet on the ground and have a chance to think about what they were going to do, or where they were going to go, and thereby avoiding arrest for vagrancy.

At the same time we discussed with the City Police the problem of local youth hanging around the Spring Garden Road because outside here, those who were employed by the Lord Nelson Hotel, that the police were sending down someone every hour to move the kids away from the building.

So after a discussion with the police on this matter, it was decided that they hang out at Victoria Park and that



there would not be police harassment providing they behaved there, did not harass other people. And this information was spread on the street, and following that we found that the hang out became Victoria Park, which cut down the conflicts of the people passing. As far as what happened inside the house, we found as much as possible to provide any subject of interest to the youth, we found the vast marjority was of cases where there was a problem to be discussed it was not drugs but family problems, social problems and medical problems, unrelated to drugs.

In fact the discussion of drugs in the house was not a constant factor of discussion. A lot of other things like pollution, like the disparity between funds being ploughed into technology and business, and funds being ploughed into human interest areas.

This type of subject was of interest to youth generally, and just as predominant if not more so than drugs.

So that I would say as a rough guess, perhaps 10% of the discussion in the house was on drugs, if that. However, there was a lot of things we managed to pick up, because in having 519 different people, we handled everything from youth who had no place to stay in Halifax, because there is no youth hostel, to the sort of classic hippy types



4 5

б

from New York City. Draft dodgers, deserters, just kids on the road passing through. We even had locals who were unknown to us at the time, lie to us and said they were not locals, they were from out of town, and the reason — as it turned out eventually, and we found this out from a phone call from a parent what was happening, was that some of the local kids came down just to stay in the house overnight, to just/be there as an interesting thing to do.

Less specifically with reference to the relationship of the society to drugs, there are several comments which are the comments of the people who were in the house, who took advantage of the facilities and people who worked there whether members of the society or not, keeping in mind that by the time we closed up and took a rough count, three nights in the last week, each night there was sixty kids in that house.

This means that sixty
transients, sixty transients and locals, using
the living room for a jam session, the back room
for a jam session and the office for general
confusion. Some of the things that came out
were the types of relationships with parents
and specifically drug issues which seemed to be
of much more immediate interest to the youth
involved and the parents than the actual interest



in the drugs themselves. For example, some of the things that we found was that drugs was not a major point of discussion in themselves, the vast majority -- in fact I can think of no contradiction to this case -- kids said that they smoked marijuana for fun, not for any great religious or moral purpose, but for sheer fun.

Also as involvement in this type of project increased, drug use went down, but as involvement ceased, drug use went up, so the point being that where there is an avenue for youth becoming involved in something that is meaningful to them, then drug use doesn't stop, but it goes down.

Now the reasons for this are probably quite varied and we could make some speculations on it.

In terms of asking the people who were at the house, what effect, if any, the house had on their own drug use, apart from sheer involvement, here I am talking about information, some of the comments came back, were "We learn more about which drugs were safer to use and in what circumstances."

Most said that their perspective on their own use broadens them, that they got a more sensible way to look at drugs. In some cases this was as a result of the house, and in some cases this was a result of the passing of time.



They were consistent in

1 2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

and hours.

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

saying drug use did not increase, nor did it stop, but it did decrease for some, and the perspective gained is that of a more informed head, really. The learning that developed in this kind of environment is the kind of learning you get from contact with persons looked at as having a different perspective, so that within the house, at any given time, we had a fair number of straights, a fair number of heads, a fair number of weekend trippers, and a wide range of youth from all social economic geographical and family pattern backgrounds, and we found that say, in the initial weeks we would have twenty-five kids sitting in the kitchen, where ten of them were French, playing games of putting the local kids in a circle on the kitchen floor and the local kid was not allowed to get out until he responded to a question in French, and this went on for hours

This is the type of activity that I personally found justifies the whole project, just in that alone -- that you get a vast number of kids interested in rapping to other kids.

In terms of the surfacing of drug problems, we found that the most effective means was exactly that, kids rapping to other kids, and that what progressed from there is that some of the local kids would



that the transient kid had a serious problem with drugs -- for example -- most of the problems were not with drugs as I said, but this problem in talking with the transient was getting him to the point, after a week of talking to him, where he was prepared to recognize that he had a problem and was also prepared to go down to the Psychiatric Out-Patients.



Now the kind of problem that we run across in servicing problems for adolescents is we can get so far, and there is no facilities to handle drug problems of any sort.

For example, we took this particular case, who was a chronic glue sniffer down to the V.G. Psychiatric Out-Patients where it was stated that this person had chronic brain damage but would benefit from a length of time spent in a hospital and that this person was not beyond saving. Unfortunately he was from Ontario and not covered by Nova Scotia's hospital insurance plan so we couldn't get him into hospital here without racking up an enormous bill for him so it was agreed that the best thing to do would be to send him back to Ontario, which he was prepared to do, to go to hospital there.

Consequently we got in touch with the City Welfare people, sent them a written note asking that they not supply the person with cash, they supply him with a train ticket and consult back with us before allowing this person to go back to Ontario, so we could arrange for somebody to meet him when he got off at the other end.

Since knowing the mental state of the person involved, we were a little afraid if he got on a train, he would simply just



disappear. Not because he would deliberately mean to do so, but he just couldn't cope.

What happened is that he was given the money, we were not informed, he took a train, arrived in Montreal, and disappeared and nobody knows where he is now.

So what we are running across is the kind of bureaucratic problems of the very structure, particularly for transient youth, of different provincial regulations with regard to hospitalization and mental health.

amount of value conflicts, say, with some members of social agencies in town, who felt that the long hairs, transients, did not properly belong in their offices. Now, as the summer progressed and as the time is progressing now, this problem is going down. It is becoming less and less of a problem, but there is still a great deal of difficulty in getting help for anyone because there is just — for example, the Atlantic Child Guidance Clinic handles kids only up to the age of fifteen.

Once they are sixteen, they cannot get help from that agency unless they are a ward of the Courts.

There is at present no existing social agency to treat youth between sixteen and twenty-five in Halifax, for this type of problem. There are things like the



Y.M.C.A. et cetera, which is not aimed specifically at this type of problem, nor to my knowledge is there any such thing in any Atlantic Province.

Dr. Moreton mentioned, and it was raised by Dr. Lehmann, that what do you do to get somebody psychiatric help. I went down with this person to the V.G.Psychiatric Out-Patients and the environment there is simply not very conducive to/peace of mind of the person who has to wait two hours to see a psychiatrist because there are cramped facilities. There is a huge workload for the psychiatrist involved and the kids quite probably, I think, are fairly paranoid about that kind of environment because they are afraid of what is going to happen to them. They are afraid of being processed. I would put it in those terms.

factor that made the house a success was the environment of the house it conducive to just saying exactly what you felt. Not that you were to go along with the gags, as we did have many many arguments in the house on all sorts of issues, but that you could say what you liked and nobody was going to get particularly up tight about it. I think this was one of the major factors. We had a medical clinic on Tuesday night run by Dr.Charles (Ground) who is the chief resident of the Children's Hospital,



11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

with all volunteers, plus a volunteer psychiatrist,
Dr. Kushner and he handles, I think there were
forty-two patients over the eight week
period, eight sessions, between six and eight
of those were serum hepatitis cases. The
vast majority of those cases were not drug
oriented cases.

The only questions to be asked at that medical clinic were again, "Who are you, what is your age, what is your sex?", and we did not insist that the person tell the truth. We did not demand identification because we were solely interested in getting medical help to these people. On that basis we managed to surface, by the admission of people themselves who went to the clinic with problems that they otherwise wouldn't have gone to a doctor for, despite the fact that some of them had their S.I.cards, some of them had local doctors. They just did not wish to discuss this personal problem with that doctor.

The difficulty now is

that again there is no medical clinic in Halifax

for adolescents. Again there is no psychiatric

referrals for adolescents who are above sixteen.

We don't have a building. We have applied

to the Federal Health and Welfare grants division

for a three year demonstration project.

The difficulty there is we have



1

3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

you a question on this point?

been told from Ottawa that they won't know until around April the 1st whether we are going to get any money. That means that we can't apply in the meantime to the Province or the City, because we may wind up getting everybody confused and wind up with either no money or too much, which would burn us up the first year, and we would not get anything going after that.

Nevertheless we are determined to proceed whether we get any I believe that there are money or not. typical problems in applying to Health and Welfare, the types of measurement facilities they want to measure the validity of the project for whatever purpose and this is something we have stated specifically in the brief, that there will be a considerable amount of confusion. And if that confusion is not present, then we are not doing what we intend to do, and we do not intend to become yet another bureaucratic agency. It is exactly the opposite of our intentions.

Our intention is to surface people who have these problems, to surface these problems and establish social agencies and not to establish another social agency to process kids.

MR. STEIN: Could I ask

One of the other things

that is confusing to various levels of

Government when they are trying to sort out

whether or not to fund an organization is if

they receive what appear to be two or three

or four requests for the same kind of service,

from what also may appear to be competing

groups. I am just struck by the fact

that you are apparently in need of funds,

The previous group, which I took it was in the

Halifax area is also in need of funds.

Perhaps this is too intricate and touchy

a question, but are you not going after the

same kind of moneys in the long run?

MR. WATT: Not really,

because Dr. Moreton's group is taking a different slant, as he expressed towards this.

Now, what we did last

summer was cover a vast range of activities.

If you like, medical clinic, psychiatric clinic,

twenty-four hour emergency, drop in, crash pads

and food, plus family and individual counselling.

Now the reason we decided to do this was to try and

topple all those against the advice of

organizations like Trailer and Cool Aid,

that this had never been done in Halifax before.

We wanted to demonstrate the fact that it

could be done and that it should be done.

Now, having once done that, we do not intend to proceed in exactly the same



1

4

5

7

8

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

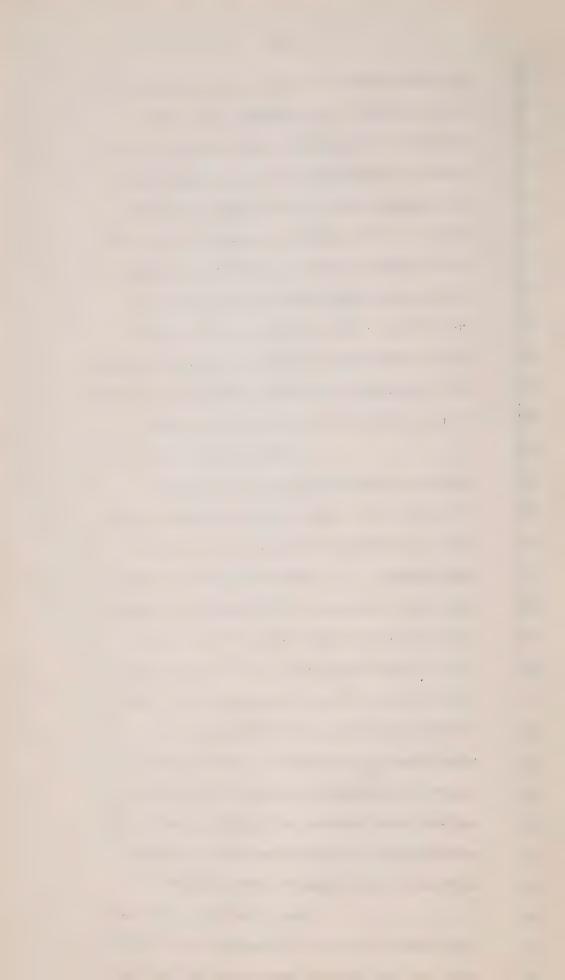
29

30

way next summer. In fact one of the aims of our society is to get the rest of the community involved with youth and we do not intend to substitute for organizations that are supposed to be involved with youth, but aren't. To this end, we are trying to get other organizations to work with an equal -- if less than equal basis, with youth, in setting up -- for instance, at the Y.M.C.A. we have asked them to take in the male crashers for the summer and provide breakfast subsidized by us, if we get the money for the food.

That relieves us of the problem of people crashing in the house. It allows us to operate more and more on the basis of communications and not as a shortterm hostel. Because we see the shortterm hostel aspects: of the house last summer, if we do not get other people involved, it is simply going to fold if we fold, if we don't do it, and we are determined that one of the major tasks of the society is to make other organizations in the community aware of the types of problems involved here and get them involved in it, which, before our establishment, many of them were not really involved in this type of youth problem.

Now, I can see and I agree that there are certain lines where Dr. Moreton's group and the society seem to be heading towards



mutual purposes. We have discussed this with the group and are continuing to do so, because the one thing we don't want is to be falling over each other. I can see that the type of thing that they are interested in is different than the type of emphasis ---

MR. STEIN: In what way?

I understand they are talking about a drop-in

centre and they are talking about a referral

service and a twenty-four hour availability

and I hear you talking about the same kind

of thing. I am not quite clear what the

difference is.

MR. WATT: As I understand it, the difference is that they are prepared to or attempting to establish somewhat of a half-way house, as part of the program.

Now the twenty-four hour a day emergency call can be arranged in consultation with them. Either they are going to do it, or we are going to do it. There is no need of both of us doing it. On the other hand, there may well be a need for both of us to do it.

MR.STEIN: Well, yes, there are, and in Vancouver there are presently six efforts of this sort going on and they are also running into the same kind of problem.

They and many people in the community feel they are right, the same, they feel there should be a variety of spots in the community, each with



its own particular unique atmosphere, although
it is relating to the same general problems
that both you and Dr. Moreton have talked
about. But when it comes to getting funds
from Provincial or Municipal or Federal
Government, the problem becomes almost the
problem of, I suppose, vying with one
another for very limited amounts of money
made available for human resources. And I
am just wondering out loud here, with you,
whether or not some form of joint request
would be somewhat of a more effective way
of getting yourself launched locally or with
two prongs?

MR. WATT: The difficulty is here again, the bureaucracy. Dr. Moreton and his group, as I understand it. Perhaps, you see, one of the problems we had was we couldn't do anything until we were officially corporated. This kind of problem of getting funds in the first place, is important. I agree a co-operative like this would be a good idea.

MR. STEIN: I agree it is a difficulty where you are developing a program that may have some basic differences. One other point you made a few moments ago that I was a little surprised by was your apparent assumption that one can only apply it one at a time, sort of one to one level government

, i

at a time. My impression is, again, once they have learned of these programs in other parts of the country, that they go after anyone and everyone simultaneously until they have the necessary funds available to run the program. They don't sit and wait until the different granting bodies have had their budgetary discussions because they would never get off the ground.

MR. WATT: I assure you we have no intention of waiting.

MR.STEIN: You said you were waiting until April until you heard what the Federal Government would do?

on that. They said they wouldn't do it and they put us in a sticky situation. We are trying to get other organizations in the City like Dalhousie University Students Council to become involved in this project.

Now the kind of proposition

I am interested in, in that respect, is that

I would like to see organizations like that

donate funds to the society with the agreement

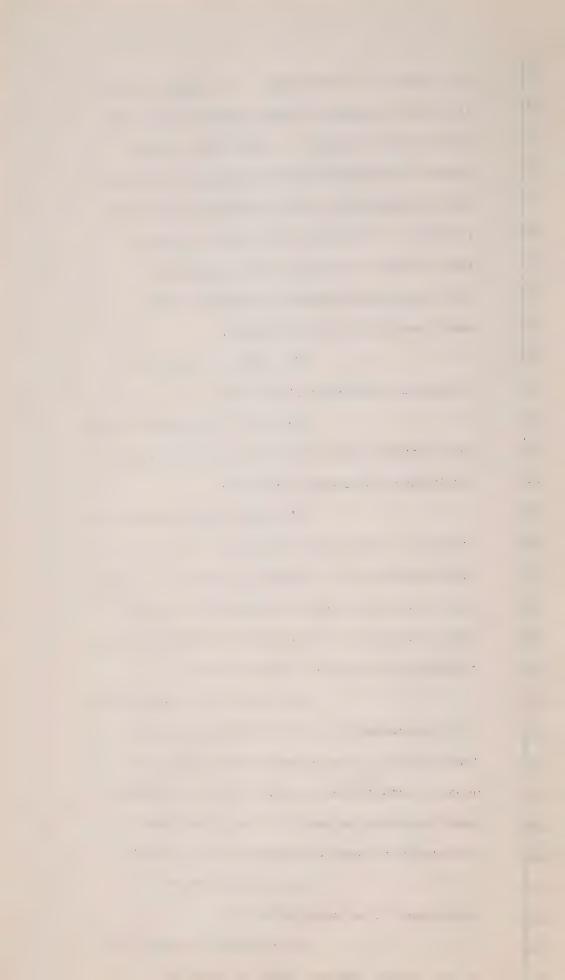
that the funds be used to hire a Dalhousie

University student to work with the project.

It is this kind of

involvement I am going after now.

The problem is always one of not knowing exactly what is going to



picked up, got another house this year, but the

difficulty is we don't have any money to

Now if we could have had the funds

happen until the funds come through.

staff it.

__



In order to get the

money to stop it, usually most foundations and governments ask that you show what you have done.

Now, on this basis we are using this report. Fine; one other way in which this kind of program is being funded in Vancouver, is that one organization has gone into franchise work with a gas station. They are leasing a gas station in town, and they are running it as a business proposition, and they are getting income in this fashion, and I have heard from the Cool Aid people that they were thinking of craft shops, in other words, businesses/their own, which would provide an income.

Have you been thinking of that sort of thing?

MR. WATT: Yes we have.

Our limit is bound by the number of people involved.

For instance, the funding last summer -- I mentioned the Provincial Government's involvement, we had a large number of donations from private individuals in terms of cash and food and other materials, but the major operating expenses, the food expenses, were provided by youth organizations themselves, and I am speaking specifically of rock groups who played for cost only, and not at the regular fee, they played at the YMCA and that is



what paid for the food, so in terms of cost to the community for food last summer, it was pretty minimal -- and I don't think it is fair to ask rock musicians to support something like that, because they are the ones who are losing out.

They man the pump and they shouldn't be expected to keep doing that.

There were some other

points that I wanted to make. We quite often

ran across, in discussion with kids and with

parents, family problems, and particularly in

relation to drugs, and in relation to kids

being involved, or even seen at the Digger House,

and we sat down and talked about how we could

summarize some of the types of reactions that

we ran across, and we started with individual

cases, and noted down the differences.

Generally speaking, it was agreed that most kids and parents can talk fairly objectively about other persons, but block emotionally with members of their own family.

It seems it is O.K. for others for whom there is no emotional attachment, to take risks, but not family or friends.

Here I am talking specifically about such involvements as marijuana.

Local kids who came to the house, reported that their parents were afraid of the possible associations



7 8

with drug users, and problem kids, and many parents agreed with the concept that they wanted somebody else to do it, not their kid.

Now, this abated somewhat toward the end of the summer, when parents began to realize that they could see the evidence that the influence on their children was not detrimental, rather that it would have been otherwise.

This is not to say that the same type of reaction is likely to occur again.

Now, in terms of parental relationships, we have run across various types.

One type is where parents feel that their son or daughter has accepted their position with regard to drugs, so much that they feel the kid will never get involved.

The conclusion being a complete breakdown of communication on this topic, plus the strain, the letdown of the teenager because he doesn't want to hurt the parents and let them down, so in this case you find an assumption on the basis of the side of the parents, you know, "my daughter, or my son will not get involved."

And I find this a very common reaction, which puts strain on the youth who is involved, because he knows as soon as he surfaces that problem to the family, it is going



to hit the fan.

Now another form is where parents feel that their kid is involved, and is constantly stoned.

You get this reaction too, to the point where the youth is seen as a drug degenerate, and this is a pretty nasty situation.

Both sides get very up tight, parents have lost faith in the son or daughter, and the way of coping in this kind of family problem is usually rejection on both sides.

This is where you find people leaving home, and quite often other members of the family are used as intermediaries, either by one side, or the other.

The third type, is where parents are realistically suspicious, but they are torn between their fear of youth involvement, and at the same time, they realize that the teenager needs to make decisions for himself.

This kind of strain is periodic. It comes up occasionally. It seems to run in certain family patterns, but the problem of drugs comes up only occasionally, centering around this kind of tension in the fear involvement, and the -- sometimes it is irreversible, sometimes the parents take one position, sometimes another.

This is a fairly rare



experience in terms of the number of families seen and contacted.

Most of them follow the first two categories.

of course, there is even a more rare one, where both parents and son or daughter share the decision making, not just on drugs, but on other matters, where they discuss things like if you are going to school, O.K. what time should you be home tonight, where there is an open discussion, with argument presented on both sides, and a reasonable agreement is reached.

In this type of environment, the stress is put on integrity, so that everybody knows where they stand. The emphasis is put more on integrity with regard to making that decision, than on following assumed patterns of behavior, assumed on both sides, where parents might assume that daughter thinks, or son thinks that they should do this, or daughter or son think they should do something else, and communication collapses.

This type of relationship seems to be very rare, but it is encouraging to see.

Another type is again fairly common, where parents insist that teenagers follow their own values with regard to drugs, and here I am talking about, "cigarettes and alcohol are O.K., but don't you touch dope", to

the point where the communication is really not communication at all, because it is very difficult for a teenager in that situation to raise a problem at all, and also difficult for the parents to back down from their position.

What makes it even more difficult, is that you get, within this sense only, parents who fall into one or more categories of attitude toward this, where you find the mother has one position, the father has another position, and what evolves out of that is a three way battle, and this again is a relatively common phenomena.

It is a rather nasty one, because what happens, either another member of the family is used as an intermediary, or you get someone outside, such as social workers or minister, or so on.

Now, we find when that happens we get accompanying guilt and trauma and so on in the sheer fact that a social worker, or psychiatrist, or minister is involved.

Rids want to draw a parallel here, and I think it is a valid one between the stigma of association with dope, old particularly with dope, and the stigma of association between psychiatrists and social workers, that the only time you went to see a psychiatrist was when you were crazy, and what a horrible thing that was.



7 8

This kind of stigma is still very much in the way of communication between families, and even outside the family they have this type of problem.

in this case, is usually just to stop the bombardin a counselling situation,
ment of the teenager for a short time,/and say

O.K. this is what is happening, and put it out
there, and sit back and take a look at it.

that we run across, they are not severe problems, they were more or less normal adolescent problems, and the difficulty was to get an objective look at the situations that the kids get involved in, and this is seen by the kids primarily, and the counsellors, as not instruction that you should do this, or you should do that, but just to analyze what has happened, and clarify the situation.

Now what that brings me to again, what I mentioned yesterday, as being the kind of crunch that is occuring now.

other people who are involved with this society,
who are youth workers, from very upset parents
who are afraid that their son or daughter is on
drugs, and it becomes a very difficult problem
at that stage, to know what exactly to do, because
they always ask the standard question, "Should I
turn him in to the police?"



"Is he going to wind up wrecked for the rest of his life? What do these drugs do? How do I get him off of it?

Do you think anybody knows anything about this?"

These types of questions come up again and again in a vast majority of problems that I run across.

Now you can give information as to what is known about the drugs, you can give information as to youth sub-culture, but usually what is lacking -- and this becomes a point of contention -- is that the kids want to be seen as individuals in their own right, not as an extension of the family status pattern, and that causes a lot of problems! Not just with drugs, but with long hair, with everything else, that any type of behavior/does not conform with the attitude of the parents, and it becomes very difficult to overcome that problem, except by a long term follow up and consultation with all members of the family.

And again, there you are getting into structural problems. There are just not enough workers to go around.



For instance, an example of the kind of problem you are running across here, the Canada Welfare Council put on a 24 hour a day phone number, for help from social agencies, so anybody could call and find out what social agency they could get help from.

I phoned them the day after their operation started, and asked them who they had to go and help with problems of youth and drugs, and they said one person, Allister Watt.

Now, since that time, have we/extended the list a bit. But you see, the kind of problems with this type of difficulty, is that there are very few people aware of what the drug scene is, to the point where they feel any sort of confidence in, say, anything with some sort of accuracy, apart from relying on pamphlets and books.

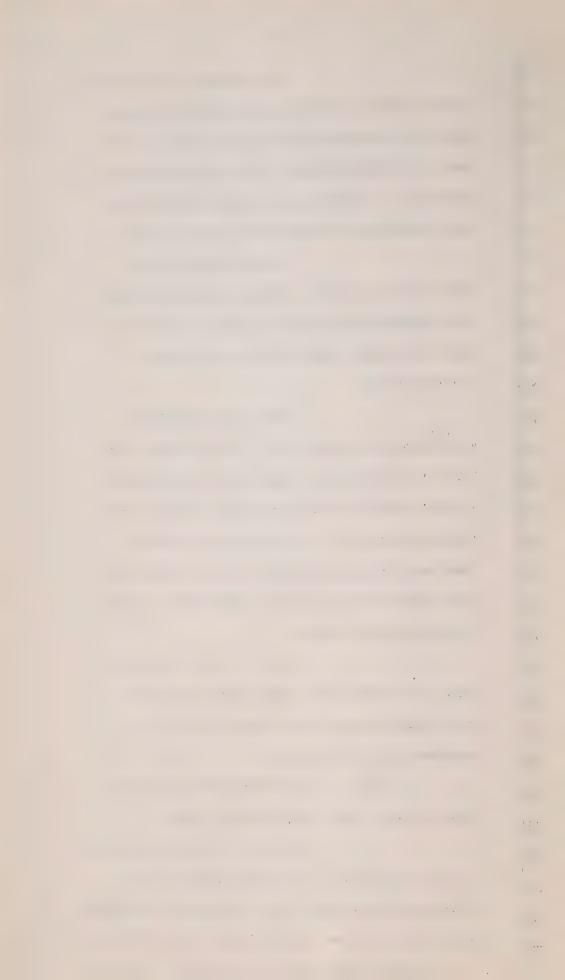
I mentioned this point last night. We just don't have enough people who know enough to go around and help with the problems that are occuring.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Watt, this has been very, very helpful indeed.

We have to leave around noon, to go to Dalhousie, and we must hear from Dr.

Silverman before that, and I think that we should call on him, but we will be back in the afternoon,

If there is any desire on your part to talk



1 to us about this, we would be glad to hear it. 2 MR. WATT: There are just a few more things I would like to go over with 3 you, but that can be done this afternoon. 4 5 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. 6 7 I call now on Dr. Silverman, Political Science Faculty of the Prince Edward 8 Island University. 9 Would you like to be 10 seated at the table? 11 Yes, gentleman at the 12 microphone? 13 THE PUBLIC: Mr. Chairman, 14 before Dr. Silverman speaks, I wonder if I could 15 make three short points? 16 The first is that some 17 people may perhaps accuse me of having my own 18 hang up, but I have been here partly yesterday, 19 and partly today. I am sorry I can't be here 20 all the time. 21 My particular hang up is 22 I get quite fed up, quite up tight sometimes, 23 about the amount of time and the amount of money, 24 and the amount of air space, and the media, and 25 everywhere else and the amount of seminar agencies, 26 our welfare, education, the remedial situations 27 having to do with the problems of youth. 28 And my hang up, if you 29 want to call it that, has to do with trying to

30



switch that around, and get some people talking about the possibilities of young people, because I think that is part of the problem.

It has nothing to do with whether they take drugs or not, as far as I am concerned. There is a different issue.

Although I do think in the long run it may have something to do with whether they take drugs or not, and under what conditions they take the drugs, and how they might behave differently, depending on their growth and development.

So I am really talking about this thing called "personal growth, and development".

this Commission, that perhaps one of your recommendations might be to all levels of government, to all institutions, to all people who work with and serve youth, that they get their creative thinking caps on, get off the negative side of their thinking, of trying to provide remedial services and get on to creativity of how they can provide programs, projects, involvement and participation which would turn kids on for their own personal growth and development, without owing anybody anything for that particular experience.

Now, I say that because

I am convinced if we provide this kind of

learning environment, where young people can be
what they want to be, where they can become



<u>30</u>

creative, then I am convinced that they are going to give an awful lot to Halifax, and Nova Scotia, and to Canada.

That is my first comment.

I am suggesting that we want more kinds of creative centres, creative outlets where poetry, music, film making, drama, art, these kinds of activities can be explored, can be tried without the darn stigma of failure, which is another big hang up in our society; that everything we do has to succeed or get a medal, or 100 percent.

I am looking at places where young people can turn in and turn on, whatever their thing may be, to find out what they are capable of doing, find out how they feel about what is going on around them, to find out what their sensitivities are to music, light, colour, sound, body movement, and so on.

I am suggesting that what has happened to many of us as adults when we are growing up through the systems, I will speak of myself, if I may,/that we have attempted to turn off nerve endings to our environment which have become, and made us much less sensitive to what is happening to us, and what is happening to other people, so I really believe that we are very much a dehumanized society, a depersonalized mankind.

I really think there are a lot of young people who would like to reverse



that trend, and they would like to reverse it

by doing it themselves, as to their surroundings.

And I would suggest centres where they can do

their own arts and crafts, and make things.

And then one other point of allowing this poetry,

allowing these places, allowing these arts,

allowing this film making to find some sort of

public exposure, some medium where people can

recognize what the possibilities are in their

sons or daughters.

You see, I feel strongly that this nonsense about there being only half a dozen geniuses in the world, is crap, and a lot of nonsense.

in this room this afternoon. There are geniuses in the coal mines of Cape Breton, where they pick coal right now, three miles under the sea, and the reason they have a pick and shovel is because it was not a learning environment, there was not a creative atmosphere, there were not people who believed other than that they were unable to make it when they were young.

So I will drop that.

and
The second one,/I'm sorry,

Dr. Silverman, for taking your time. May I continue?

My second point, I just wonder, having been impressed with the Commission and the kinds of things which have come up from



the young people, and the adults, both pro and con, I think it is healthy when what we are feeling comes out.

Because unless we start dealing with feelings, we are not going to be able to do much with the facts.

And I am just wondering, sir, if we are not -- and I am hanging this balloon in the air for myself, and other people in the audience, I just wonder if we could not set up a legitimate key LeDain Commission in Nova Scotia, with the same kind of format and procedure, and method, and I am wondering too, sir, if funds would be available from your Commission to carry on, on a smaller basis, to do the very same thing you are doing here in Halifax.

But unfortunately you are not able to do so in Sydney and Truro and Kentville and Canning, and all these other little villages, and towns, which are just crying for this kind of opportunity at least to explore the problem.

That is a question, more

And my third point is to support Al Watt and other people here, who have been saying the same kinds of things.

than a proposal.

I would like to assure you that there are some other people, medical doctors,



psychiatrists, some people in social work who are coming along with the same idea.

That is the need to sit down, and come up with an organized format for an adolescent centre.

I don't like the word, "adolescent centre", maybe it will be a youth centre.

This would be a kind of a help creative centre,/combination of where people can get counselling, help on drugs, be able to get people who understand the need and what other people have mentioned.

I won't repeat them, but

I want it run by a kind of people who understand

young people first, and I will call for an

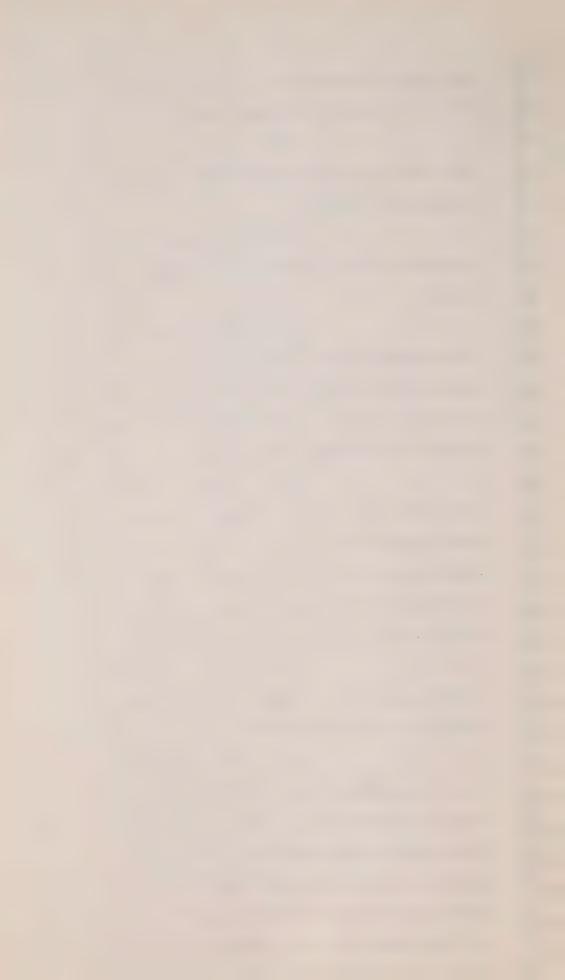
equivallency of heart and intellect, and not

the bloody reverse, where we have a thousand

million dollar intellect, and a five cent heart.

If anything, I would like them reversed. But it seems to me they would have to be at least equivalent.

And I think the central core of that kind of creative help centre, which would be sponsored by all levels of government, which would be supported by all levels in the community, and the essential part of that would be the fact that the staff, the people running it, would have to involve community, would have to involve youth, would have to reach out



services, as well as living in services.

But the essential part
would be, the staff would have to understand
what the word "change" means. You have to
understand it is happening so quickly that
is
nothing/static or permanent anymore, and that
change can be a good thing.

Thank you very much,

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Dr. Silverman?

THE PUBLIC: May I say

something?

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me.

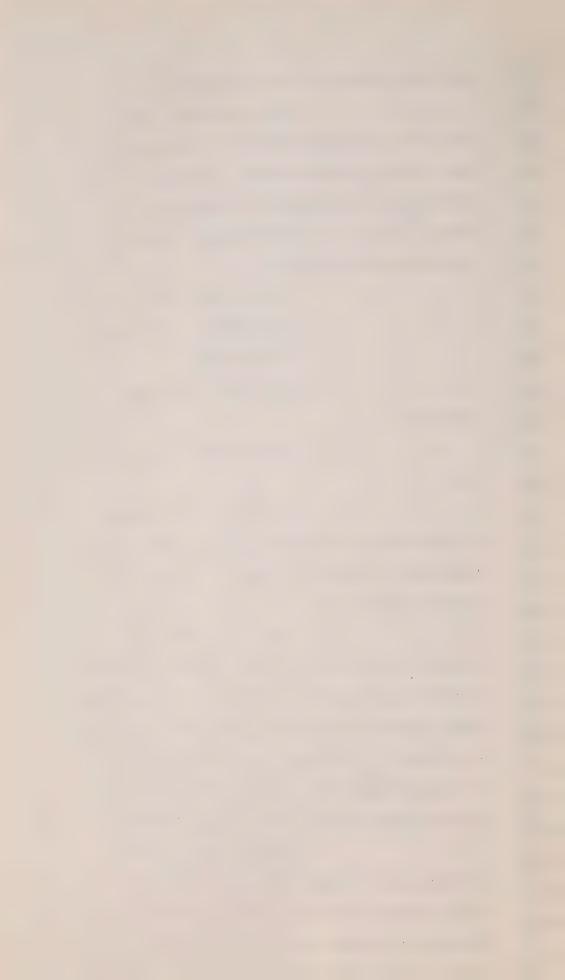
Yes.

THE PUBLIC: I think what

Mr. Stein was sort of worried about, was an overlapping of the service between Dr. Moreton and Allister Watt's group.

I think Allister has brought out the fact that he is really concerned with the older group of adolescents. Dr. Moreton's group, if he is working with the young teens that are sixteen and seventeen, will probably find it very good, and a very open field to relate to younger people who are having a lot of hang ups.

These are eleven, twelve
thirteen year old kids that are hung up, not
only on drugs, but on sex, family problems, a
whole lot of things, and I think they will
find themselves very much involved in this, whereas



Allister will be giving a creative youth centre, as Mr. MacDonald has mentioned, on older teens, and I don't think we have to worry about whether there is an overlap or not.

And even if we do, it doesn't really matter, because you are working coordinating. We are going in a joint effort.

We are not trying to have, you know, like two wars on opposite sides.

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me,

I think it may be inevitable that there will be the development of several different types of what we have come to call, innovative services, and it might be of interest to you to know that in Toronto there has developed a kind of community committee to help co-ordinate and to exchange information, and keep each other informed of how these developments are going, and the problems they are encountering.

And to try to mediate and help the financing, and so on. So I would not at all be concerned. I don't mean to meddle in the developments here, but I wouldn't be anxious about the development of more than one of these at all.

I think in time, that you may find you may went to develop a more formal type of co-ordination, without this bureaucratic thing, which everyone feels must be avoided.

V.,

. ...

and the second of the second o

.

I just mention this by way of information. That is taking shape in Toronto.

THE PUBLIC: I also would

like to bring forth that one of Halifax's big
hassels has been with the news media, co-operation
between -- I will speak as a youth worker, between

These kinds of centres, you know, everybody is going to get all up tight and now the focus is going to be on them.

youth workers and police, and hassling of youth.

They are going to have a hard task. I think they can do it because they have the manpower, and they have the teams.

I think gradually, parents are going to start learning more about drugs, they are going to learn more about why there is interracial problems in Halifax, and more widely that there is poverty. And I think the young people notice. And with the focusing of the two different types of efforts that Dr. Moreton and Dr. Alister Watt's group are going to bring forth, plus some other people I am thinking of, this will sort of come out.

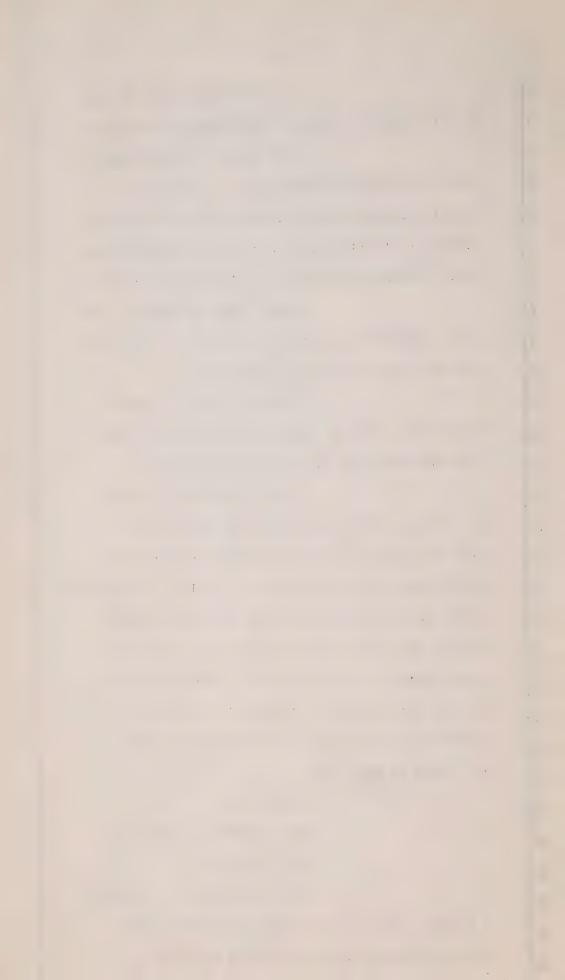
Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Dr. Silverman?

DR. SILVERMAN: Mr. Chairman,

I wonder, with the indulgence of yourself and your colleagues, and recognizing the time is running short ---

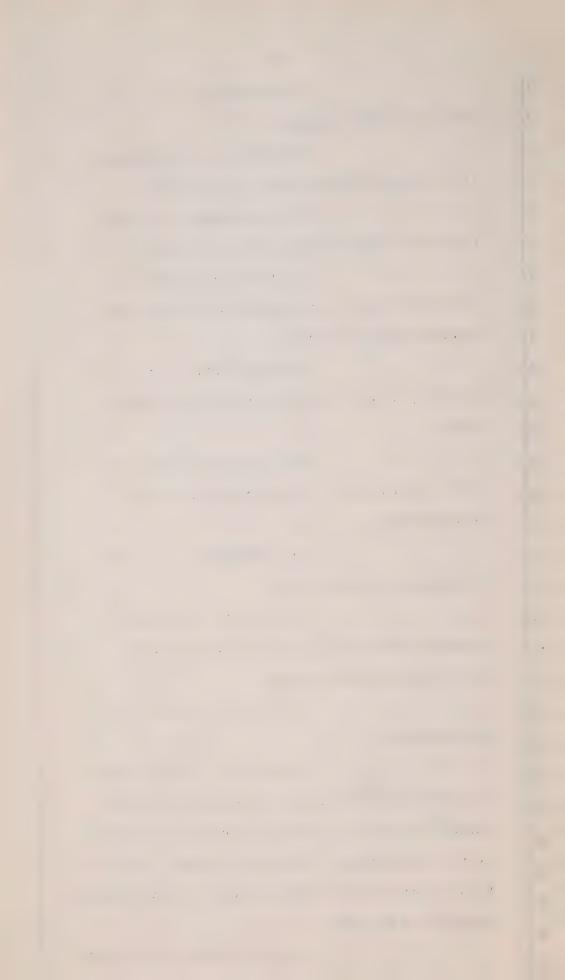


THE CHAIRMAN: No, I don't

1

30

2 want you to feel rushed. 3 We have to be at Dalhousie at 12:30, and we will have plenty of time. 4 DR. SILVERMAN: I wonder 5 if I could stick pretty close to my brief. 6 7 I am not as closely involved in day to day concerns, as most of the 8 witnesses you have heard. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, 10 doctor, you and I are both guilty of the same 11 habit. 12 You have got to pull this 13 quite close to you. I fade away from it too. I 14 am told often. 15 DR. SILVERMAN: I am used 16 to speaking without a mike. 17 I wonder if I might stick 18 somewhat more closely to my notes, my brief, 19 than most previous witnesses. 20 Mr. Chairman, members of 21 the Commission: 22 To date, much of the debate 23 over the posture that the law should adopt with 24 regard to the use of marijuana has been dominated 25 by the controversy between two groups, labelled 26 by one recent writer "marijuanophiles" and "marijuan-27 ophobes" on the other. 28 At the extremes of the debate, 29 some have attempted to suggest that a new heaven on



earth will be established if only the pleasures of pot were more widely, and fully, legally available.

At the other extreme, some have presented a picture of widespread anarchy, psychological and physical deterioration of the individual, and a reign of nameless horrors if the law in respect to marijuana were to be relaxed.

Often, the focus of the debate has been on marijuana itself, on its allegedly beneficial or detrimental affects.

This occurs at a time when what slender laboratory evidence we have at hand seems clearly inadequate to support either of such hard-and-fast positions.

Public confusion increases,
passions are inflamed, and the debate itself
becomes an increasingly controversial phenomenon,
independent of its substantive core.

I cannot claim any particular expertise, either professional, or personal, as regards the subject of marijuana. I am a member of the vast majority of the population that has not experimented with the use of pot.

I am neither a pharmacologist, nor a psychologist, nor a medical doctor. In short, it would be presumptuous of me to present argument on the merits or otherwise of marijuana.

Certainly, then, in this regard, nothing I could contribute would be more



than a very personal opinion, and I shall endeavour to resist this temptation.

There is, however, another angle to the problem. The question of how we deal with the use of marijuana raises, as a specific instance, certain problems which are presented in more general form in regard to the overall movement for what is popularly called "law reform", and what I would prefer to call the periodic review and revision of the law of the day.



Later some presumptuousness

is implied. Certainly one hardly need raise
this question before a Commission chaired by
Dean LeDane. However, I am embolded to do so
by two considerations: first that however
aware the members of the Commission may be

of this point, the Commission Hearings
also perform a function as regards to a
more public discussion but I think it is
worthwhile to put a somewhat different viewpoint
into the hopper for public discussion; secondly
that as a social scientist, I can at least
sketch in brief, some of the considerations
as I am aware of them, and leave it to those
learned in the law to carry on with discussion.

Basically I would like to raise two questions: at what stage and to what degree does the legal system become involved in dealing with a perceived social problem -- I am not saying social problem, I am saying perceived social problem -- and secondly, on what evidence are we justified in saying that a social problem as perceived, actually exists and exists in a way that involves invoking legal sanctions to deal with it.

The controversy over
marijuana is in my view a touchstone of the
general debate on this score at a time when more
and more people are coming to believe that the
legal system of the day should reflect

grand the state of the state of

1

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

29

30

contemporary social perceptions and sensitivities rather than relying on what might be termed "societal inertia".

And I feel this is analogous to the turn of the century when there was increasing realization that the legal system should be more involved in economic problems, and this is not because the economic problems had not existed before, but because there was a change.

Often, when law is mentioned in this regard, the view is presented that "support for law and order" demands the maintenance of the law as it exists at a given time in every jot and tittle. Accordingly, the lawupholders are very often found on the side that would not see any changes in the specific laws as they affect possession and distribution of marijuana. I would suggest, however, that much more is involved than maintenance of the specific laws of the day. What is involved is maintenance of a legal system and of consensually-based respect for that legal system as part of some at least minimal structure for an evolving society. To maintain this legal system is not a matter of last-ditch stands on every point at which there is substantive law in force, as if to say that a strategy of law-maintenance depends on the score of tactical victories.

. *

75 1 Rather, it is a matter of careful review of the 2 situation, of what is happening in society and 3 what is happening in the legal sub-system, 4 of assessing one's resources for law 5 enforcement and setting some priorities for the 6 effective use of such resources, in the hope of 7 reducing the gap between the law system as it 8 exists on a day to day basis, and on the other hand, 9 the "ideal-type" of law system, viz. one that is 10 clearly articulated, rational, equitable in 11 objectives and methods, enforceable within 12 the limits of given resources, and founded 13 on as high a degree, as possible, of societal 14 consensus. Clearly, these criteria, taken 15 together comprise an objective that is never 16 completely attainable, but is, in my view, that we 17 should seek to move constantly in the 18 direction of the objective. 19 Specifically, I regard the law on marijuana as it now stands as an unwarranted 20 and inefficient burden to society in its 21 efforts to evolve a total legal system that 22 would come closer to meeting the criteria 23 that I think a legal system should meet. 24 25

One aspect of the challenge to the law as it presently exists -- both on the books and in terms of the procedures for implementation that have evolved around it -- is to question whether the present laws constitute an appropriate expression of the socio-political concern

26

27

28

29

-

A STATE OF THE STA

Charles and the second of the

30

as regards the use of marijuana. At what point, and in what fashion, does society properly become involved in the practices of individuals within the society? Certainly now is not the occasion to rehash the arguments of Mill's On Liberty re: the tenuous balance between individual choices, on the one hand, and social responsibility on the other. We fully realize that the maxim"prenez garde" was almost always attached -- albeit, softly -to the doctrine of laissez faire. In the light of the experience of the last sixty years or so, we have come to accept, and even to encourage an active role for law -- an interventionist role for the state -- going beyond the narrow view that would confine the institutions of the law to combatting force, on the one hand, and fraud on the other. Yet there is legitimate concern that social responsibilities often swamp the individual choice of the citizen, and this is exacerbated when there is reason to believe that the instrumentalities for such intervention have not been well chosen. Instrumentalities of probibition, geared to combatting possession of a substance by an individual may well present dangers of this sort. Even a cursory examination of the situation indicates that there are a number of categories of activity to be differentiated, calling for a variety of socio-political responses,

At the extremes, there are: a) Those activities where the scale and/or intensity of danger to society is considered to be so minimal as to call for no form of social sanction, much less a legal sanction; b) Conversely, those activities where the scale and/or intensity of danger is considered to be so great as to call for societal sanctions expressed through the system for administering criminal justice.

Here, an activity is prohibited and, if engaged in contrary to the prohibition, is

subject to penalties.

In this simplified scheme, between the two clear-cut poles demarcated above, there is a middle range. Among other possible categories, we might include in this middle range; c) Activities which are neither completely tolerated nor subject to prohibition and criminal sanctions: here, society contents itself with expressing its disapproval (moral or otherwise) and, in some instances, with providing procedures whereby an individual who has been wronged can claim damages. (Society disapproves of slanderous talk; it provides procedures whereby some recourse is available to the individual who has been slandered.) d) Activities, including those in particular where there is the potentiality for danger to society and/or

4 5

7 8

the individual, that are subject to regulation (food and drug laws; automobile licensing etc., etc.). Here, outright prohibition isn't the issue; regulation to see that use conforms to some set of norms of prudent usage, guarding against misuse, are established and enforced.

facing is essentially this: Is outright
prohibition the proper response to the questions
posed by the use of marijuana in our society,
or does this fit into another situational
category, calling for another form of
response? If law is required, if there is some
possibility of misuse (as, say with alcohol,
or with motor vehicles, or with firearms) is
a system of prohibition the necessary and
effective answer, or is the societal
interest better served by a system of regulations?

Here, the question arises

of what sort of evidence is required for

us to make reasoned socio-political choices

that are reflected in our legal system?

A colleague of mine used to stress that

every decision is a matter of an existential

judgment, that no hard and fast rules can be

laid down, that general guidelines always have

to be modified by collective and individual

experience, and that decisions -- once made -
should be constantly subject to review and

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

and the
in most
(cf.Thom
The Stru
1962, wh
and why
accepted
or at le
cognizar
by, the
existed

modification, depending not only on new facts,
but on new perceptions as to how the facts hang
together. We must make judgments as to the
saliency of a problem, the criteria for assessing
evidence and the cumulative weight of the
evidence. All of this involves perception
and the weight of social opinion; the facts,
in most instances, do not speak for themselves
(cf. Thomas S. Kuhn's very provocative study,
The Structure of Scientific Revolutions, Chicago,
1962, which deals with the problem of how,
and why, a scientific "fact" comes to be
accepted as a "fact").

At one time, we believed -or at least some people believed -- that they were cognizant of the dangers inherent in, and entailed Consensus by, the use of marijuana. existed -- that is to say, consensus sufficient to put through laws, and negative consensus (lack of coherent opposition) to the putting through of laws -- sufficient to establish in Canada, United States and other countries the present system of prohibition. believed we knew the danger, and we believed -- despite our experience with alcohol prohibition -- that we knew the remedy. the weight of evidence -- that is, the cumulation of perception of the situation -- no longer seem to sustain this view, even if it does not sustain a view to the contrary. The Interim

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

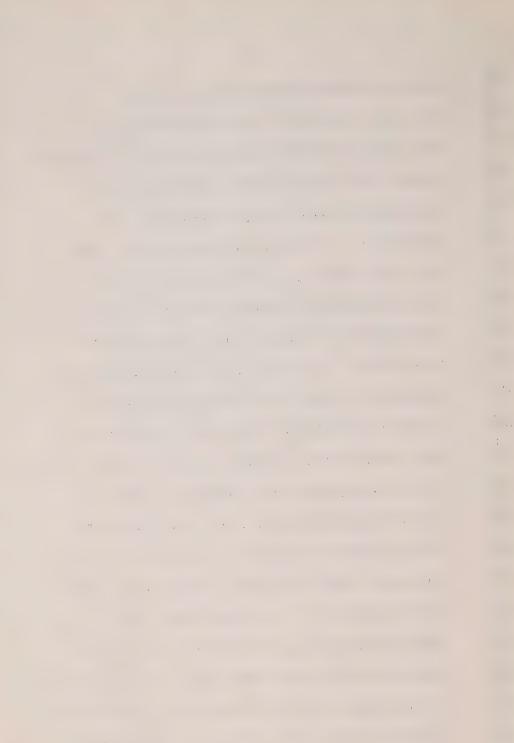
9-11).

Brief presented by the Canadian Medical Association to this commission presents quite succinctly a view as to the inadequacy of the evidence that is by now, I believe, rather widely held (CMA Interim Brief, November 6, 1969, pp.3-4,

But if there is a breakdown of the feelings of certainty as to fact, on which the present legislation was initially based, where do we go from here? A shift has occurred in the arguments used by those who maintain indefinitely a system of prohibition Few now argue exclusively on the basis of the alleged dangers of marijuana. Instead, the arguments involved are two-fold; increased reliance on the argument which has been propounded for some time, that there is a causal linkage -however protracted -- between use of marijuana and use of hard drugs; and an increasing, and relatively new, tendency to put the onus of proof on those who advocate relaxation of present laws, or legalization of marijuana -- that is, to suggest that before the present laws are changed, it is necessary to prove that marijuana is safe (rather than defenders proving that it is unsafe to a degree warranting prohibition) and, even, that it is a substance whose use is beneficial. Admittedly, the last is provoked by zealot "marijuanophiles" whose claims for the

1

substance are so extensive as to invite the taunt "prove it". But the question is not what is required in disputation, but what can law base itself on? Positive proof is the only kind of proof that can fairly be demanded in a situation; if I am asked to prove that x does not cause result y, I cannot really do so, because no matter how many tests I run that turn out negatively, the next one might turn out to be positive. Our criteria for establishing when something is "safe" are themselves matters of judgment, and the law rests more comfortably when there is clear evidence that x produces result y that is regarded as so dangerous that it must be prohibited than it does on the basis of argumentthat suggests that so long as it is not proven that x does not lead to y, one had better prohibit x. In essence while the "nameless dangers" and "possible end results" arguments should lead one to make every effort to continually probe experimentally while the law is being revised, they cannot, in themselves, provide an adequate base for the indefinite continuation of legal provisions based on "certainties" which are no longer regarded as "certain". Ultimately, if the credibility of legal provisions so based is not to be placed



1

3

4 5

6

8

9

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

2526

27

29

30

in complete jeopardy -- thereby placing some overload on a legal system that needs all the help it can get to cope with a period of rapid change in social organization and attitudes -- some combination of revision, experimentation, and feedback from the latter to the former, is required.

So long as we maintain

the present provisions under the conditions of uncertainty noted above, and noted in other briefs, we are continuing to act as if our legal system, including our system of law enforcement, can function on a non-priority basis. The need to look at law enforcement and at legal sanctions in terms of priorities has long been recognized: note, for example, Bentham's arguments in favor of differentiation of penalties -- parodied in Gilbert and Sullivan's "making the punishment fit the crime", and echoes in Canadian Medical Association interim brief (bottom of page 9). We may be coming into a period of legal research, and, ultimately, of legislation and law enforcement, where priorities come to the fore, with the combination of the kind of thinking represented in the past by Bentham and Roscoe Pound, and new instruments for evaluation -- the computer, and a social equivalent of costbenefit analysis. The question will arise:



How should the resources available to society best be used in the fields of promotion and of enforcement/legal order, justice, and equity? One area in which we are already at a critical stage is that of stretching out our law enforcement capabilities to deal with an expanding range of law enforcement problems. As long as the problems outrun the capabilities, as long as our police officers are forced to cope with the whole bag of problems without the sense of priorities that is now demanded, then there will be a temptation to out corners, even to enforce law by non-legal or quasi-legal means.

And Mr. Chairman, this next section I will just skip, simply saying that the two things that I am concerned with here, and I think I am sympathetic to the police in this regard, because I think when they are given a sort of overload kind of situation then that is where I see a temptation, sometimes exercised to move into a non-regular kind of thing.

One is my concern that

laws have to deal with possession, necessitate

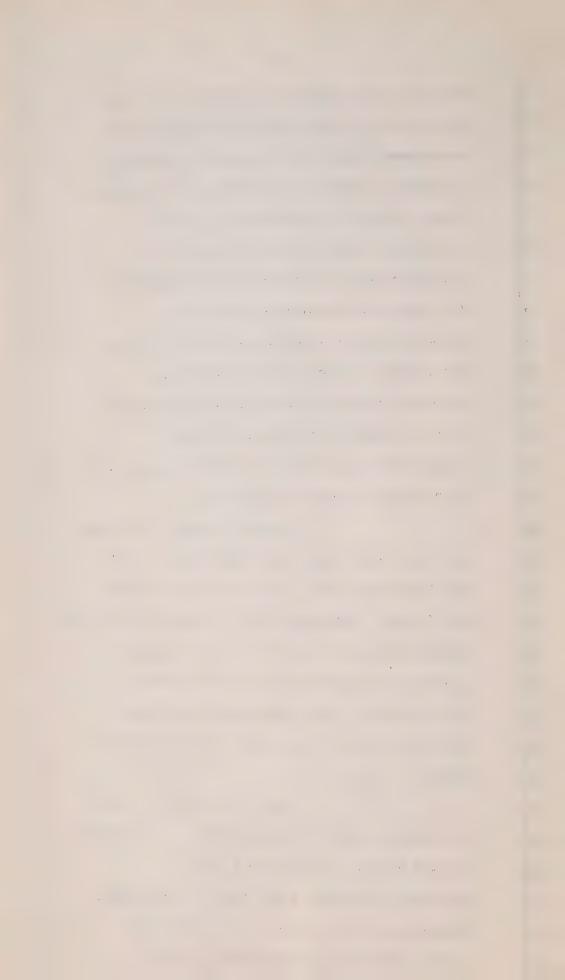
and can easily overlap into a type of

enticement and into every type of enforcement

because as in the Courts, at any case which

is now appearing in Prince Edward Island,

the Courts simply decide that they cannot



3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

the situation in enforce the law on the basis of/which the person was apprehended and so on.

Secondly, I am concerned, as other people are, with the dangers, when you have this mandatory system in this kind of law, of harassment arising in this quasi-legal exercise, sort of having a deterrent effect and they can't get everybody, so therefore we ambiance in which we think stereotype wise these practices exist. We will keep that on the edge of it.

And thirdly, this is one point I think I would like to just quote from this paragraph at the end of the section on the problems of law enforcement -- I will be paraphrasing from page 11 to 13.

Thirdly is the role of police as advocates and I don't want to restrict the role of police, except for the fact that they are servants of the law rather than makers of the law, but I think we should regard it as somewhat different since in most instances when police speak to the public, they extricate. For instance the breathalyzer test, and so on has been made available to the public.

In the case of marijuana laws, more so in the United States,

but to some extent I have noticed in Canada, as well, that the police have increasingly, though to a small



3

4 5

67

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

2627

28

29

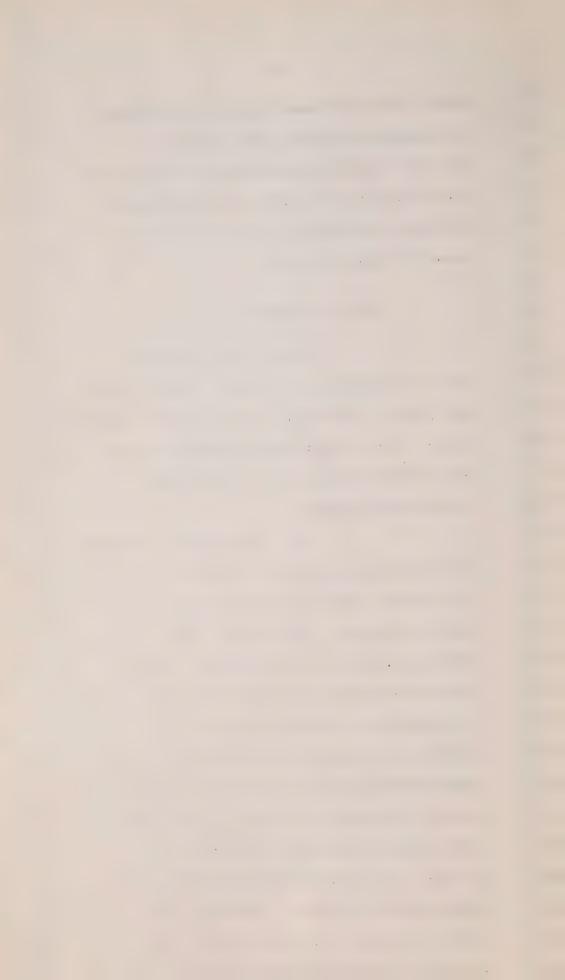
30

degree, have sometimes been cast as advocates of detention and so on, and it seems to me that this should raise the question of when the police have to get involved in this way quite sincerely, and while this in itself does not raise the suggestion that - -

(Portion inaudible)

Now, I would just like to read my conclusions, if I may. I am concluding from page 13, following: I would like to emphasize, however, that they are merely suggestions and have not been worked into a comprehensive structure of argument.

1) In my opinion, we should be moving in the direction of legalization of marijuana, but legalization subject to certain procedures. Essentially, these limiting procedures are as follows: first, that the legalization process take place in stages over a defined period of time, subject to an understanding that full legalization would not take place if, as we begin to move away from outright prohibition, there are significant and substantiated findings indicative of dangers that may not be substantiated at present; secondly, that if we reach the stage of full legalization, the cultivation, processing and distribution of marijuana be an activity completely regulated by



government.

2) Essentially, I would see the phases that we would go through as three-fold:

First stage: the issuance of instructions, through the appropriate agencies of government, prohibiting the use of those close surveillance and infiltration procedures that have the danger of overlapping into entrapment and enticement. This would be accompanied by further extension of recent governmental policies indicative of a more encouraging attitude toward scientific experiments aimed at establishing a body of data about marijuana on the basis of which a viable socio-political policy might be established. The government should make necessary research funds and facilities available, as required, for this purpose.

in the present law, changing the position as regards possession of marijuana from that of an indicatable offense to that of a summary offense; retroactive clearing of the books re. the effects of suspended sentences. Extension of "experimentalism" through procedures for allowing limited legal use of marijuana through designated agencies, and a procedure for periodic check-ups and interviews to enable us to expand our experimental data.

; ;

e and a second of the second o

and the state of t

2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30

Now I have in mind here something that we have seen in some provinces with respect to alcohol where permit books were widely available, so we had some sort of control data before us, and as it turned out the law was further modified for complete

accessibility through Government stores.

Third stage: Subject to the findings resulting from the studies that would be fostered by the policies suggested for the first and second stages, the introduction of the sale of marijuana through government operated outlets analogeous to those used at present for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

One other point in favour 3) of a transitional period is that in all probability, should change proceed as far as regulated sale, there would be questions of division of responsibility between the Federal Government and the Provinces, as well as a likelihood -- an analogy with present distribution of alcoholic beverages -- that the ultimate transaction would take place at points of sale that would be under provincial government control. A significant and substantive variation from province to province in the conditions under which marijuana might be made available under government regulation could produce anomalies and variations in the legal system, as it affects



3

4 5

6 7

8

10

11

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

24

25

26

28

2930

the citizen, that would , in their own
way, be as productive of dissatisfaction and
public criticism as some aspects of the
present prohibition system. Accordingly,
it would be advisable to use a transition
period in order to gain agreement among the
provinces, and between the provinces and the federal
government, as to basic guidelines for
legislation covering distribution.

I don't mean completely uniform legislation, I mean compatible legislation.

4) At some point the question of price and taxation will come up should there be a decision to place marijuana in the "legal, but regulated"category . My own preference would be that, in addition to economic factors involved, the price and/or taxation system to be established not include factors related to governments' desire to augment the general revenues; rather, what should be reflected would be costs of further research on use and abuse of drugs and the funding of adequate medical facilities necessitated by hard drugs. At the same time, I would suggest that -despite the inevitable loss of general revenue that would be entailed -- governments seriously consider shifting the bulk of revenue from sale of items presently in the "legal, but



inquiry.

regulated" category away from the general revenue, and in the direction of support of such research and treatment facilities.

5) As regards the transitional period, I recognize that according to present parliamentary practice, it is difficult for parliament to envisage this kind of program of legislation, by stages, and with coordination of feedback from experimentation and experience with limited shifting of prohibition, I would hope, however, that this would be one of the substantive areas in which the proposed National Law Reform Commission could help delineate an orderly process of evolution, in which Parliamentary action (or rather -- for it depends on the will of Parliament -- the possibility of Parliamentary action) is closely related to a program of

scientific investigation and continuing public

t e

Mr. Chairman, I have a few

 general comments here, and I would simply conclude quoting a recent statement by a colleague of yours at Osgoode Hall that "By far the most substantial problem confronting the law, is the need to make its content to effect the collective sense of justice in modern Canadian society" and in his paper, it was at the Hot Springs conference in November, Dr. Linden made it clear that/this process, both lawyers and laymen, experts in a variety of fields, and those represent that in

Specific questions, this is my view now, such as those entailed by involving public policies regarding the non-medical use of drugs, will be the platforms to which I would draw reforms.

the Canadian consciousness will have to play their

Generalities will not

suffice.

parts.

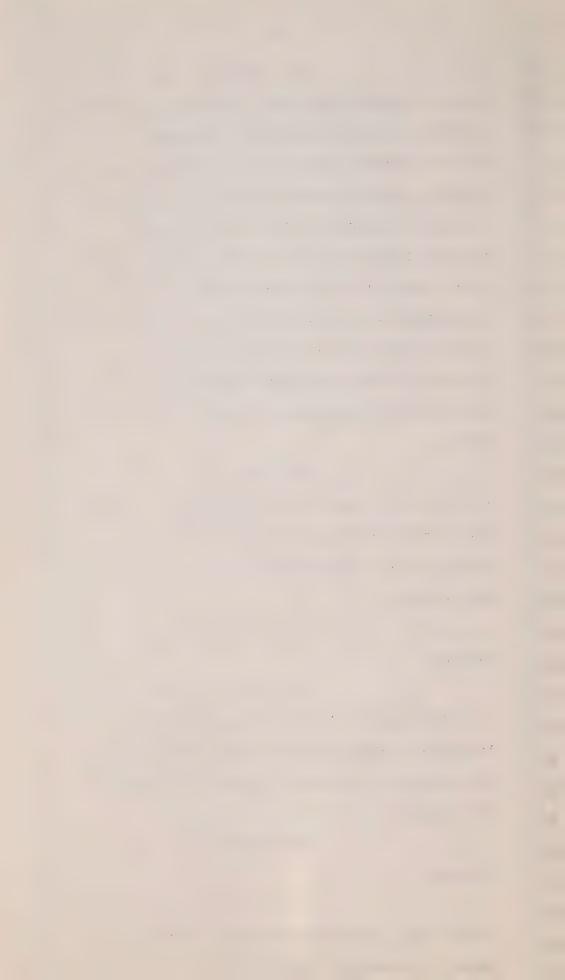
Your Commission, Mr. Chairman,

is to be commended for the energy and devotion for which it has been tackling this job of giving the public an opportunity to express its views on this subject.

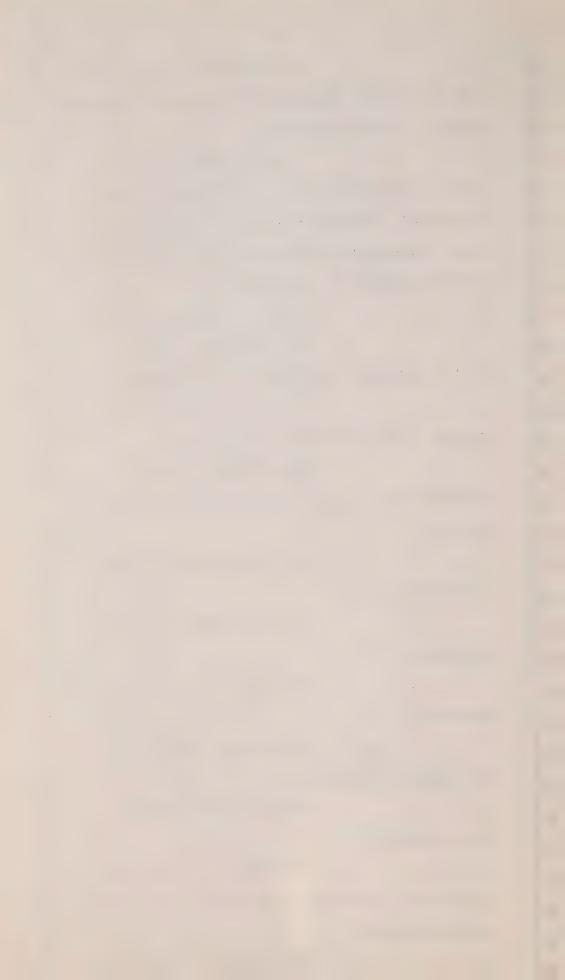
Thank you very much, Mr.

Chairman.

I realize I was running a little close, and this was my first appearance before a Commission of this type.



1 THE CHAIRMAN: I should say now, we are very appreciable of the very thoughtful 2 study. It was very helpful. 3 I just wonder if it would 4 be at all convenient for you to return in the 5 afternoon? The members of the Commission would 6 like to question you, because there is a lot of 7 food for thought in that paper. 8 Would it be convenient? 9 DR. SILVERMAN: Yes. I 10 will be attending the session this afternoon. 11 If I could be called 12 earlier in the afternoon, it would help. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: What we 14 propose to do, is do it at 2, at the very beginning, 15 at 2:00. 16 Is that convenient, when 17 we reconvene at 2? 18 DR. SILVERMAN: Thank you 19 very much. 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you 21 very much. 22 We are going to go in a 23 few minutes to Dalhousie. 24 There is a gentleman at 25 the microphone. 26 THE PUBLIC: I wonder if 27 I could ask a question to the man that was just 28 speaking please? 29 THE CHAIRMAN: Question of 30



1 Dr. Silverman?

THE CHAIRMAN: Could you

THE PUBLIC: Right.

speak a little more closely to the microphone?

THE PUBLIC: Sir, you mention

the argument, the legalization of marijuana might lead to the use of heavy drugs.

DR. SILVERMAN: I mentioned this argument has been made. I don't feel this argument carries the weight necessary to continue the present system.

In other words, I am basically opposed to using -- I basically do not feel that this argument is a valid one in terms of the needs of the question of whether the law should be reformed.

I just give it as an example, as an argument ---

THE PUBLIC: Sir, what

are your views that perhaps today there is a

subculture of drug users and these people ought

to learn from their associates, that they should

use heavier drugs, and if marijuana was

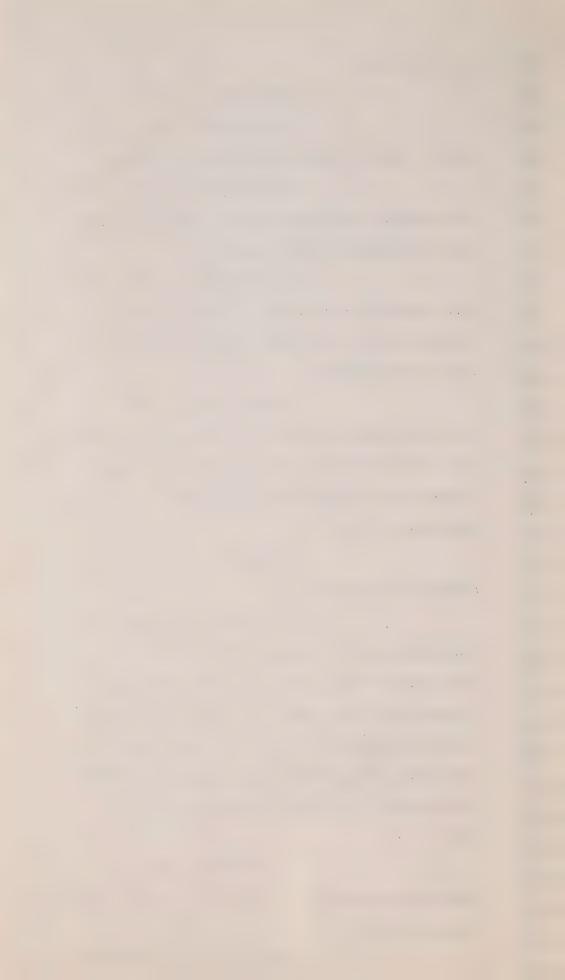
legalized, perhaps there would not be a subculture

and therefore a heavier drug use would be kept

down.

DR. SILVERMAN: This is perfectly consistent with my point, the implications of my argument.

I don't see any significant



disagreement.

Perhaps I should have approached my argument in terms that were simpler, terms that had to deal with more specific points.

But I do not believe that, you know, you are going to get a worse situation than, say, the present situation with alcoholic beverages, where a small proportion of those who use, in terms of total use of alcoholic beverages, still might prefer heavy use in an environment and under social circumstances, and so on as distinct, say, from prohibition of the 1920's when we not only created a whole category, at least in the United States, of people who were criminals on paper, but we created a much closer association between the average citizen and organized crime.

I can't see any compatibility.

I suggest that perhaps you may have misunderstood
the purport of my argument.

THE PUBLIC: Thank you

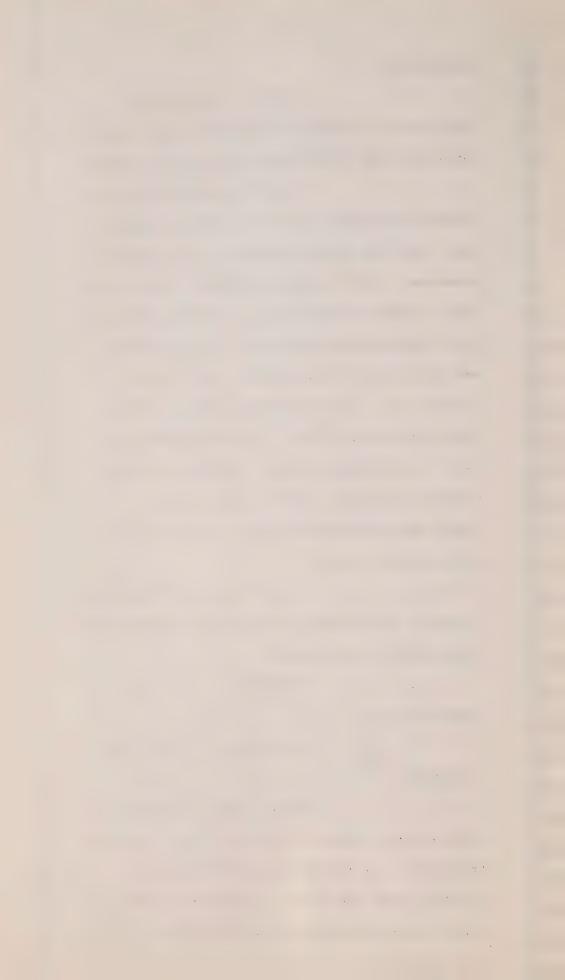
very much, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you

very much.

Well, I think perhaps then that we should adjourn, and we go now to Dalhousie University, in the Weldon Law Building from 12:30 to 1:30, and we will reconvene here at 2 P.M., when we have several submissions to hear this afternoon.

--- Upon recessing at 12:15 P.M.



--- Upon resuming at 2:15 P.M.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, we apologize for keeping you waiting.

We have just come from Dalhousie, and we were catching a bite on the run.

Now, I would like to resume our hearing, and we have several submissions this afternoon. Before turning to them I would like to afford an opportunity to direct questions or comments to Dr. Silverman, who presented a very thoughtful paper this morning—for those of you who weren't here—which analyzes the nature of the decisions which have to be made concerning the proper role of the law in this whole field: what is the responsibility of government, what is the function of law, and what are the criteria for that kind of decision?

opportunity to follow that paper up with questions or comments, and I would invite anyone, and members of the Commission, or others present.

The gentleman at the back

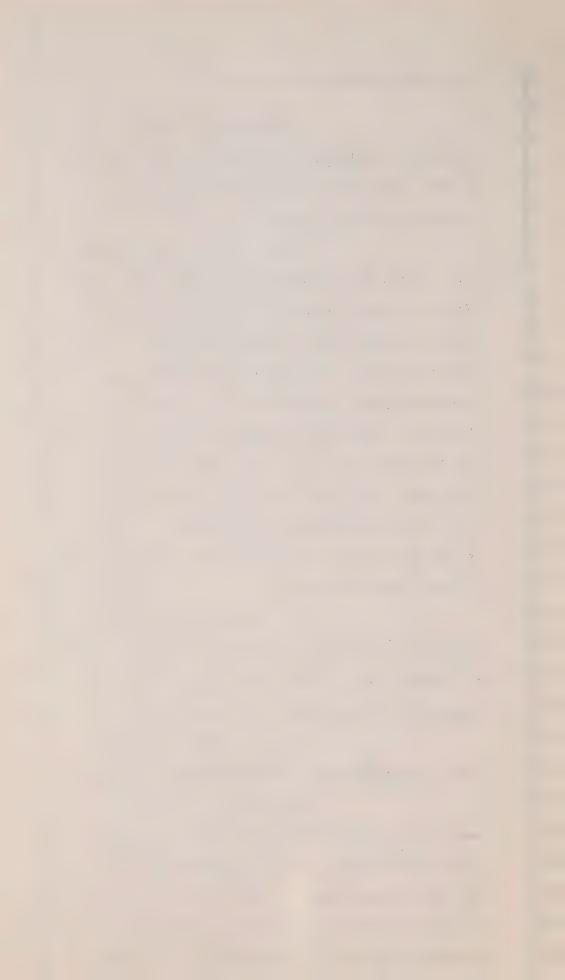
there, could you come to the microphone please?

THE PUBLIC: The last

person who gave a little brief back at Dalhousie raised the question about the philosophy of the law, and you mentioned, I think it was Mills, and I think he said the important thing was that the government had a roll in substance, if the substance is physically damaging, and this is --

1 2

4 5



I wanted to speak out there, but we ran out of time.

If this is going to be the basis, then some chemical substances will be accepted throughout the ages, at various times, and are not considered illegal; for instance, smoking which has certain physical damages, and drinking, another substance, and there is caffeine in coffee, and there are numerous chemical substances which are used, which can be physically harmful, and the government has not taken the role to outlaw these substances.

Now that gentleman back at Dalhousie, his basis was that cannabis is not physically damaging, and therefore it should be illegal.

Well I think the question is, rather than the government should take -- excuse me -- a stand on a substance -- I think the question is even deeper than that, since there are some things which are very difficult to enforce, if not impossible.

For instance, prohibition;
there the substance was physically damaging, there
was a lot of campaigning against it, but once
the law became unenforceable, then the law had
to be reversed, rather than outlaw a whole segment
of society, and say these people are all criminals.

They just had to change the boundaries, so that no longer is this segment of



society criminal anymore, and they are accepted.

So I think this question of,

"Is the subject physically damaging", I don't think
that that should be the criteria.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you care to comment on that, Dr. Silverman?

DR. SILVERMAN: Yes, I was thinking, the young man basically was saying a lot more things, perhaps in a more direct fashion, than I said in my presentation, I think there is a general point of law, and a part of society which is much more complex in terms of layman's terms and jurisprudence, I suppose I am more inclined in experimental problemistics.

I think that almost everything we do in society, every substance we use,
every kind of relationship including the kind of
relationship that society has traditionally
fostered, like marriage, have possibilities for
abuse, for danger, and so on.

risks. I see the role of government essentially as recognizing world full of risk, of lesser and greater degrees, widespread or more concentrated.

The government should attempt, where necessary, to go odds a bit in favour of human beings.

Now one of my basic critiques in terms of the "reserves allocation"

part of my presentation, is , I believe, that even if we were told by those qualified to know that the danger arising out of marijuana use, (which is what I confined myself to), that there was a danger, that this danger was appreciably higher than the lack of evidence we have now, would suggest that it isn't, and that it was fairly widespread, that in effect we might be wasting social resources, wasting legal resources, wasting governmental resources by devoting to this problem relative to something else that might be more clear-cut.

above 30 square, I am beginning to suspect rather highly that I am not getting my money's worth out of government, relative to social problems, looking at the degree to which the law enforcement agencies and other agencies are chasing the era of marijuana with whatever slim evidence we have, that there is a problem that must be dealt with there, as distinct from other cases where, you know, there is an alarm bell going off, it is constantly telling us there is a social problem and government says we don't have the resources to do anything with this.

That is what I mean by priority, I think we have to look at things in terms of probability of risk, and priority of social resources, and I am not suggesting that this is an acceptable figure, but even if there

f

1

5

4

7

6

8 9

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

was a substance, say substance "X", a ten or a twenty or a thirty percent social useage, and out of the thirty percent of people who use this, there might be a three or four percent incidence where there were some effects which would seem to be bad, and they were varied according to the scale.

Our choice as to whether to devote resources to this, would depend on computing social problems that call for the use of resources, and would depend again on our perception as it is evolved.

In other words, if there are a hundred people being killed on the roads every day, and we feel on the basis of/ study that a greater number of traffic policemen might reduce this risk, then I would rather see police resources put into that, than put into chasing after marijuana possessors, even if there were -which I don't think on the basis of what has been said -- even if there were an identifiable risk.

THE PUBLIC: Yes, it is a certain evolving factor, the amount of the risk.

DR. SILVERMAN: And the alternative risk in alternative social problems that are not being dealt with.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Silverman, do you see marijuana as a separate discreet thing

 $(1,2,\ldots,3,1) = (1,2,\ldots,3,1)$

4 5

On the question of social

that can be dealt with -- distinct thing that can be dealt with and analyzed, because your paper is directed mainly, as I recall, to the legal response of marijuana use.

DR. SILVERMAN: It's not so much that, it is just that I recognize the relative degree of my ignorance.

My ignorance with regard to marijuana, is considerable. My ignorance as regard to the other substance, is so bad as to be legendary.

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, but what are your assumptions, if any, as to harm, individual or social, underlying your recommendations with respect to the legal treatment of marijuana?

DR. SILVERMAN: My assumptions basically, looking over the Medical Association
Interim Brief, in terms of people I talk to, and in terms of anything I have seen, I don't think that anybody is really coming out and saying that there is a significant quality of hard data about marijuana, indicative that there is -- indicative of physical harm, with a high degree of incidence among users.

I may be wrong. I just get these things on a spotty basis, but it doesn't seem to me that anybody is coming out on this.

dangers, there I feel as a good scientist, that if I could isolate one factor, and say this one factor is productive of social harm of such and such a thing, I think I could be doing better than most of the greatest political and social thinkers of the last 150 or 200 years.

In other words, I don't think you can isolate a single cause of significant social harm.

matter of -- has the government a responsibility

to prohibit with criminal sanctions, the production
and distribution of thalidomide?

DR. SILVERMAN: I think thalidomide was being advocated, was being presented to the public.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am speaking forcibly, with what is known about thalidomide.

DR. SILVERMAN: What I am saying, is that with what is known about thalidomide, and on the basis of judgments that have been made as to its exceeding a threshold of danger, that the government is justified.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is? It has a responsibility to prohibit, with criminal sanctions, the distribution of thalidomide?

DR. SILVERMAN: I'm sorry,

I think it has the responsibility to prevent the distribution of thalidomide through the drug store, and so on, and presumably if it was dis-

tributed any other way, it would be bootlegging.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, it
would be, in effect.

You mean, in other words

you acknowledge an appropriate role for the

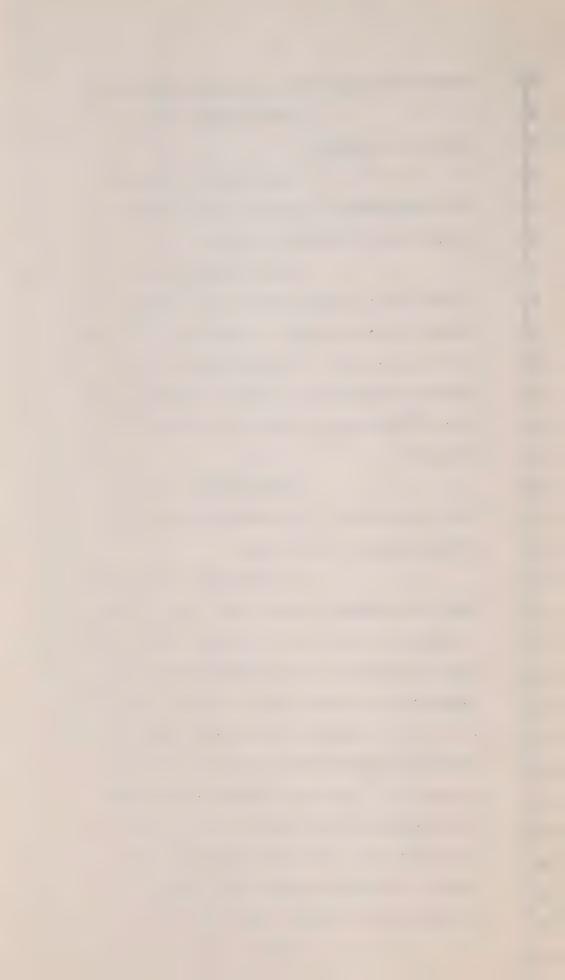
criminal law, in respect to that?

I would ask a counter-question, if I might, as to whether a woman who was in possession of thalidomide would be regarded -- as possession for her use, because of ignorance, or because she had set the it risk of // above society, would be regarded as criminal?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a valid distinction. I am speaking specifically of distribution, at the moment.

DR. SILVERMAN: I think
when the judgments has been made that a substance
is dangerous, and there are appears to be empirical
results beyond the certain threshold, that is
regarded as, you know, social dangers, then it
is. However, if somebody were to
come up with thalidomide strain 'B' or 'C', or
whatever, in ten years, and sort of re-submit
it and there were tests made, and so on, and it
turned out that, let's say, the original bad
results, resulted from an error, or so on and
so forth, then I think it would be evolving.

I think we are constantly testing our assumptions back and forth.



THE CHAIRMAN: No question.

Now, to deal with your approach of probabilities and the evidence, and we have the burden to prove this ---

DR. SILVERMAN; I also recognize that this is a part of the paper that I am not really satisfied with.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, still I think it is a very fine joinder of issue on these questions.

Now taking the thalidomide

example, and the tragic experience: in

terms of your position, I understand that if the

government -- governmental responsibility has

been assumed to prevent distribution, or avail
ability of harmful substances, and in that

implicit responsibility, I suppose, the government

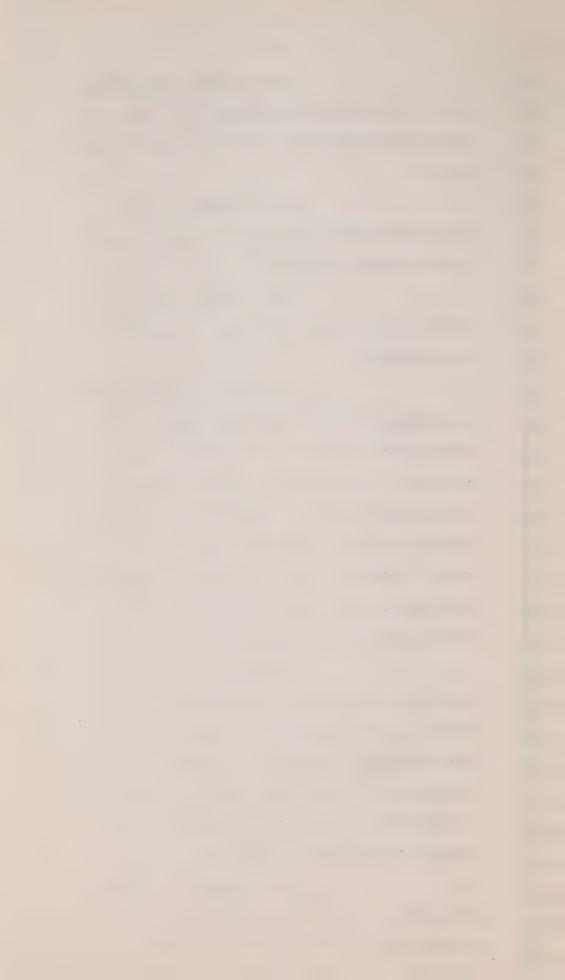
must satisfy itself as to whether there is

danger by some accepted procedures.

They must call for tests.

Now what is the burden on government facing the unknown, facing an unknown concerning potential harm? What was the burden on government facing thalidomide the first time? What is the nature of that decision, what is the burden of proof, and what is satisfactory evidence?

DR. SILVERMAN: It seems to me, that -- I am not a statistician and so on -- it seems to me, that the burden of proof on government, and people working for government, and

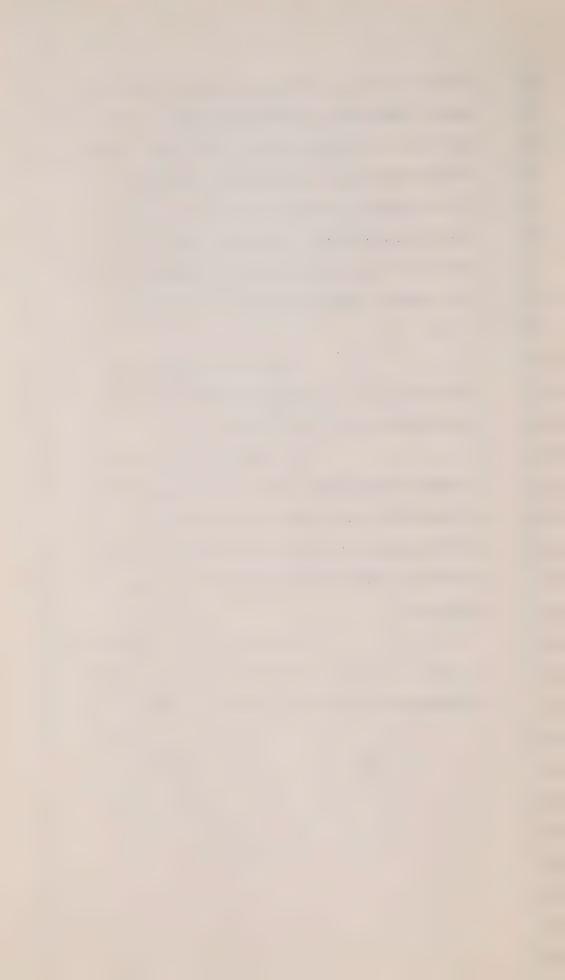


so on, is to set up what was thought to be, or honestly had to be, sufficient criteria to test this out, in a variety of ways, you know, going through many ways, and eventually getting out to the population and so on, that The real issue on thalidomide, as I see it, was that it was found -- as apparently it is now being found with certain aspects of birth control pills --

I remember my wife was involved in '62, the Serril Company then having suspicions and referring back to --

Well pardon me, the burden is that the government has to -- if things drift out negatively, and there is positive proof, then, to release it to a limited sample through the doctors, and eventually make it publicly available.

The real issue on thalidomide as I see it, is that it subsequently turned out that the testing was not stringent enough.



4 5

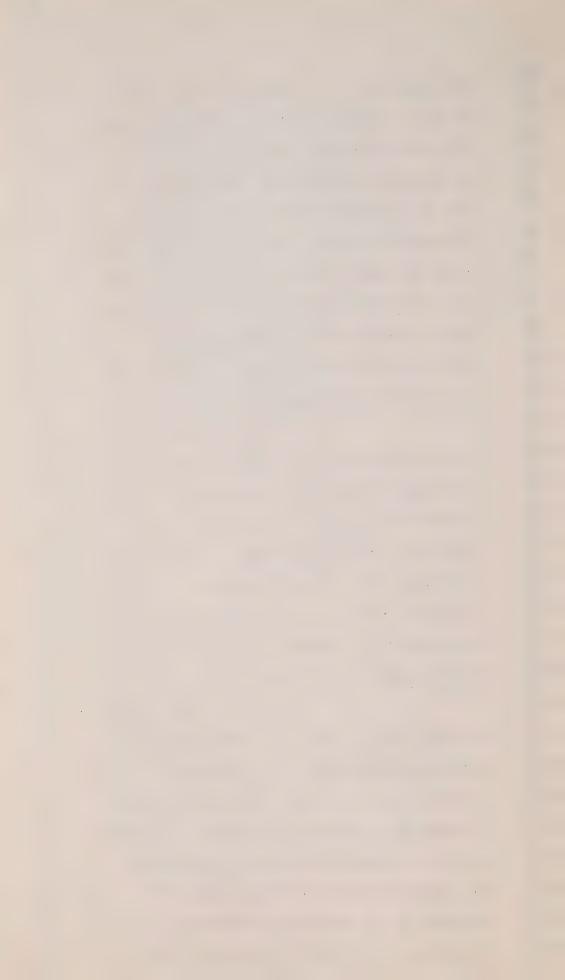
_30

The issue isn't ... testing or not testing, you see. The point is this: It seems to me that what now we must be doing is joining to the question of law reform, the question of test of a substance whose use is apparently widespread in certain segments of our society to say the least, from at least on a one time basis or sometimes more often, to join to this what we assume to be a reasonable process of testing a trial period, which is the period I call the sort of "passbook" type thing.

But then to reserve to ourself the possibility that if in widespread use dangers appear that would change all that, or that we may find that in fact a certain substance, let's say substance x rather than marijuana, that a certain substance is generally safe or has minimal effects for the population that somebody with a heart disease simply shouldn't be taking.

Well, that we should know.

In other words, I think that the burden is a question on government, the question of honestly trying to assess and willing to make a change if it turns out otherwise. Otherwise we would be banning all kinds of substances, all kinds of substances that do some harm but where in the reasonable assessment of legalness, it is only old-fashioned notion or the notion of the 1930's and how someone



decides it is obscene, and the reasonable judgment and the reasonable thing under certain conditions is subjected to the problem and we have to change our minds.

THE CHAIRMAN: Dr. Lehmann?

DR.LEHMANN: You would then

DR.SILVERMAN: I think

was not justified in criticising the Canadian

Government for not protecting them against

the thalidomide casualty, because the

reasonable tests were used and all evidence

was in, it is harmless, and it is still a

harmless drug, except for pregnant women.

that the Canadian people were justified in being horrified at this. At the same time I would have thought that one would have looked at special populations as well as the general populations, as well as other types and so on.

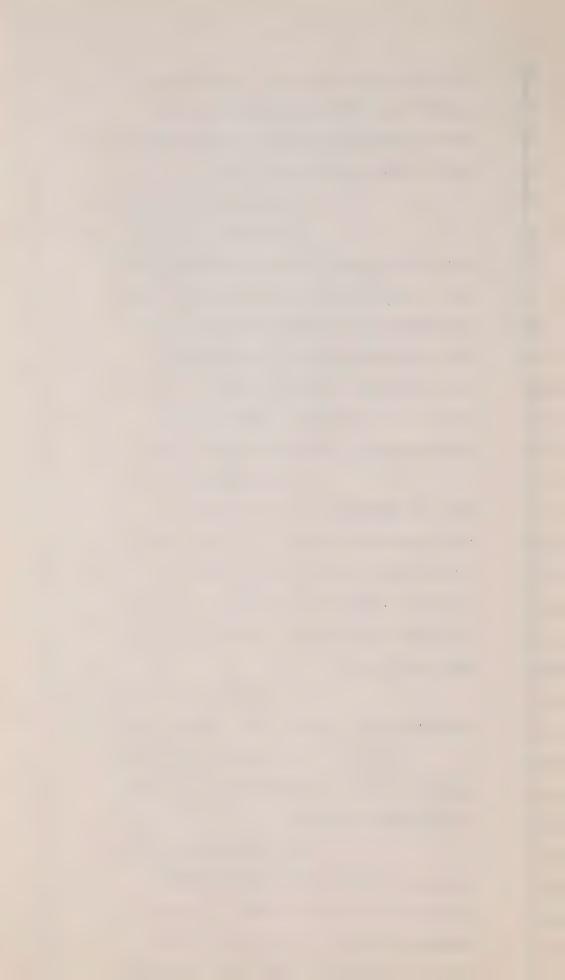
DR. LEHMANN: Anything that reasonably now could be done, had been done.

DR. SILVERMAN: Right.

Anything that is reasonable gets done, and

often we make mistakes.

DR. LEHMANN: So there was really no reason to hold the Government responsible and yet there was, as you may remember, an uproar in the press and the Government had to introduce very stringent



3

4 5

6 7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

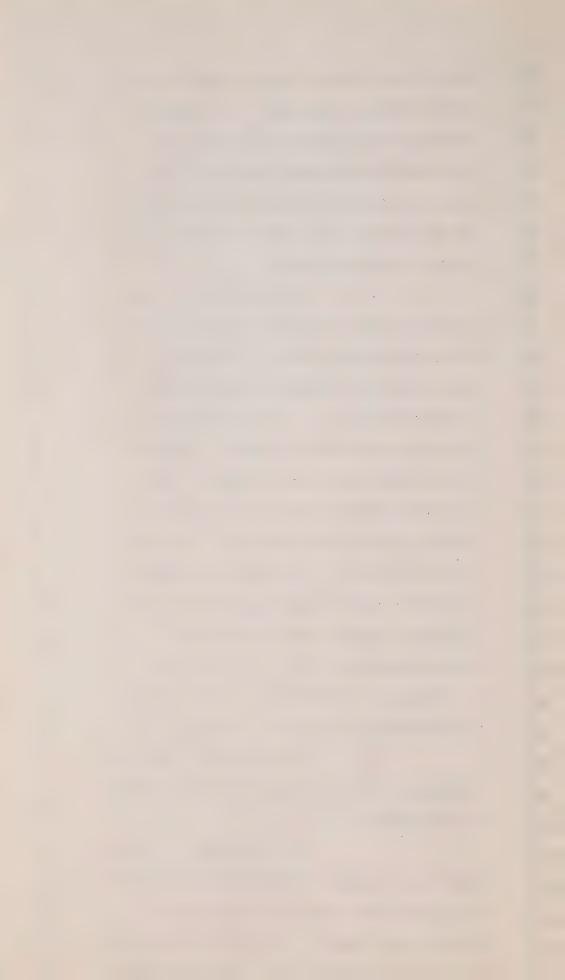
30

regulations because of public demand on the introduction of new drugs. So that now researchers and physicians are very much handicapped because many new drugs that are quite promising and could be quite helpful are not allowed until they have passed all kinds of stringent tests.

DR. SILVERMAN: The problem is, you know, that we are not devine. We try to establish sort of a photostatic equilibrium and we sort of swing between extremes and so on. I think the question typically in the terms of social change and intellectual change that is going on today, is to find some way so that the swings come sort of progressively narrower. We may have over-reacted. I suspect for example, to get into just briefly, into a field that is closer to myself, where I can speak professionally, and that is, my real field is international relations. This I have got interested in, only as a citizen.

THE CHAIRMAN: Don't get You are going to make the rest of too modest. us feel uneasy.

DR. SILVERMAN: We may find, and I am sort of horrified by the Viet Nam War, I have been horrified by the Viet Nam War for a long time. We may find that after the end of the Viet Nam War, the United States swings to a degree of non-intervention, of



3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

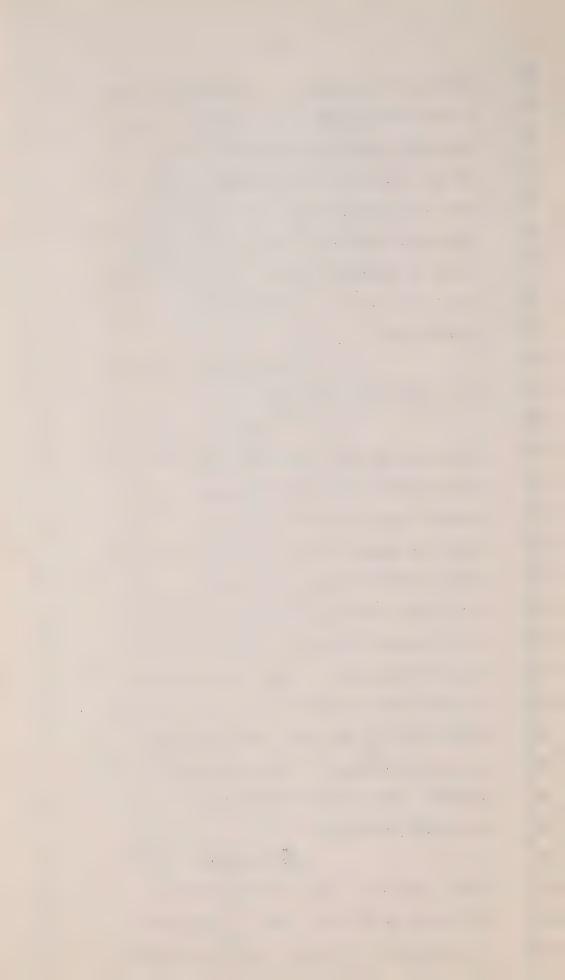
30

complete isolationism. They may ultimately be horrified by some of its results. Many of the people who say the big danger now is -you know, this is the way society works. It burns its hands on the stove in one or more instances, and then to some extent, it gets scared of stoves in general, rather than making that kind of error. We are not that involved yet.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: I think what the doctor has just said picks up my last point where I think the role of government -- the emphasis should not be on depression of the drug, the emphasis should be on education and research into the effects of the drug. And if this had been the case in the instance of thalidomide, then there wouldn't be any blame on government. Now, the government can take the stand also of not encouraging the distribution of the drug, once facts are in, once there is reason to doubt beneficial effects. That is where I believe the Government should be.

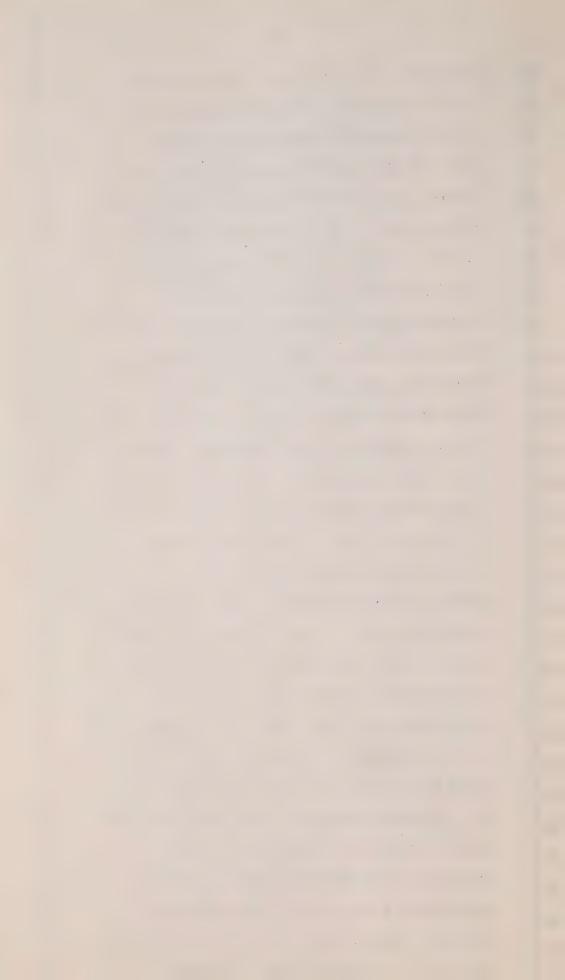
DR. SILVERMAN: May I This is why initially make a comment? the scheme at the end I made as conclusions as an example, in a sense, that/one possible way. This is one of the reasons why I favour



Government distribution and so on, because 1 I could see possibly more danger out of sort of 2 private competitive advertising, and this 3 isn't the philosophical position on my part, 4 because I sort of consider myself to be a mixed 5 economy guy. But I see more danger out of 6 sort of a variety of advertising with, say, 7 one kind of marijuana cigarette which is 8 perhaps slightly different, supposedly different 9 being advertised in terms of how it enhances 10 masculinity, and other things, This is the 11 thing of Marlborough Country. I have just, by 12 the way, changed my habit of smoking cigarettes 13 six or eight months ago. In other words, 14 I can see more danger to society in terms 15 of variety of false or semi-false images 16 or encouragement and so on even with 17 something that is relatively safe or might be 18 And for sort of corners relatively safe. 19 being cut due to the pressing of competitive 20 advantage might occur, from the series of 21 acts having to do with legalization itself 22 of the substance. And here again, I think 23 there is in terms, what little I recall of 24 the thalidomide question, that there seems to be 25 greater reason for society to be somewhat 26 horrified by the means by which the initial 27 manufacturers and so on of thalidomide sort 28 of pushed their product a little bit, including

pushing it a little bit with the testers,

29



3

4

5

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

2627

28

29

30

then, just with the question of the testing.

I see no reason to open up a new alcohol setup, a new cigarette set-up with all kinds of
lures and so on, to increase business.

DR. LEHMANN: Just to set the record straight, you mentioned several times, that in the literature, for instance, the Canadian Medical Association interim report, you could not find any definite reference to physical harm with marijuana. It is usual in all medical reports, if the drug is not used excessively, there is that qualification: That of course goes for alcohol too. Alcohol is a perfectly harmless drug. If one old lady takes a glass of sherry at Christmas time, it is perfectly harmless, and it only becomes a very harmful drug, if it is taken to excess. And there is very suggestive evidence, that the same will apply to cannabis.

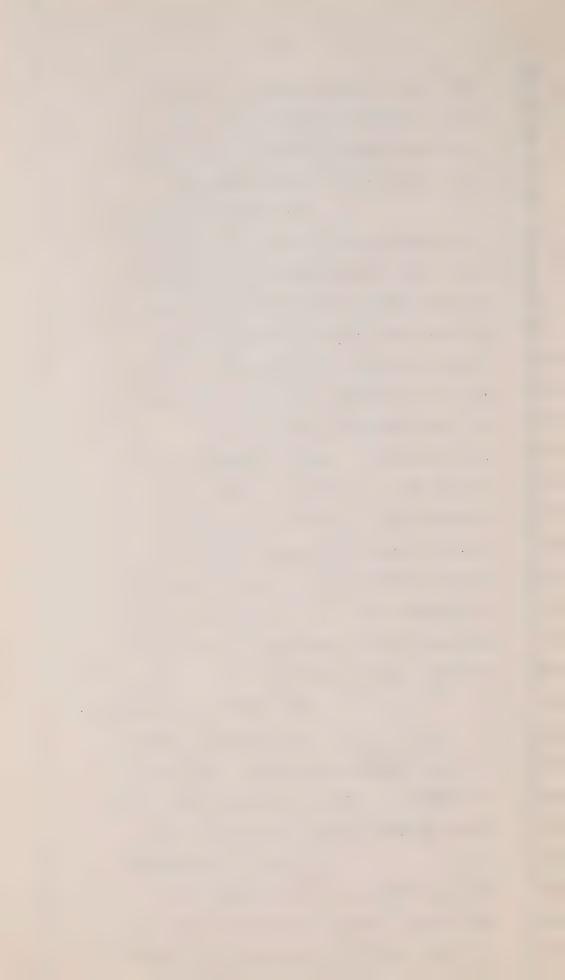
THE PUBLIC: I accept this.

DR. SILYERMAN: The

reference really was accepted to indicate

an example..... Lithere is no sort of across the
boards for experimental things of this sort.

I think it involved some sort of judgment as to what degree of our population is going to be using a given substance, alcohol or otherwise, to a degree where some harmful effects are likely to



or may well occur on certain occasions under

1

2

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

29

30

THE PUBLIC

certain circumstances. And then a judgment on the part of government must warrant this across the boards legislation for the whole population, and if it does warrant across the board legislation, then what kind of legislation? I think we have got to get a very fine meshed sort of system, some of the provisions of health being made available for handling sort of the routine functions of hooking up information about, you know, measuring social trends and hooking it up to decision making may put us into a new era where we can get a finer mesh, and down more quickly changing ways of coping with social problems, than we have had in the past. In the past we have had to make legislation and assume it might go on for hundreds of years. In the past, when we had to make legislation, a whole range of things had to be covered over large I think now we may be in a categories. position to make finer mesh/legislation to cover very specific kinds of cases.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Dr. Silverman.

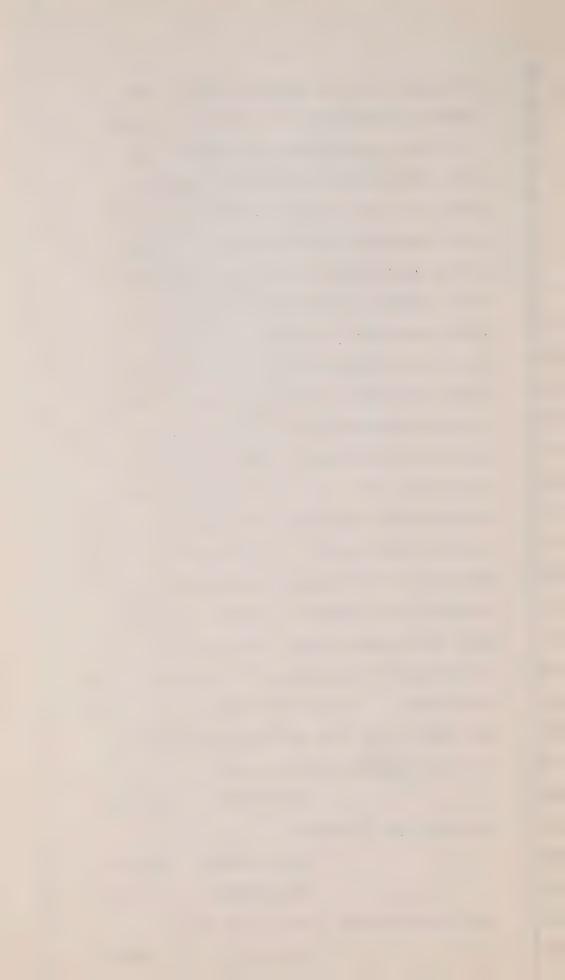
DR. SILVERMAN: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: I call now

THE PUBLIC: Dr. LeDain,

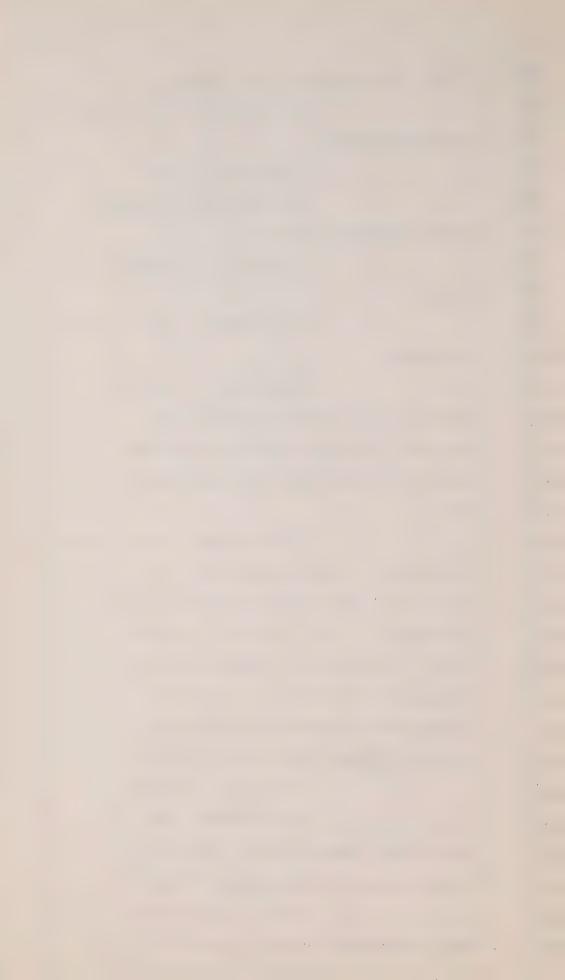
could I ask a question to the Commission?

upon Chaplain Fenske, Armed Forces Padre.



1 I think I was asking you this yesterday. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Did you get 3 an answer yesterday? 4 THE PUBLIC: No. 5 THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think 6 you will likely get one today? 7 THE PUBLIC: I was asked 8 to ask. THE CHAIRMAN: Well, let's 9 try it again. 10 THE PUBLIC: All right. 11 When and if the legalization of marijuana 12 comes out, will persons now holding criminal 13 records, will the charges be dropped against 14 them? 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I have 16 forgotten what I said yesterday, but I don't 17 want to get caught in any inadvertent conflict 18 of statement. But first of all, when you 19 say will the charges be dropped immediately, 20 and, again you have spoken of convictions, 21 I assume you are speaking of persons who 22 have been convicted under the existing laws? 23 THE PUBLIC: Yes sir. 24 THE CHAIRMAN: My 25 answer doesn't apply whatever, with respect 26 to your assumption about changing the law. 27 Well, we have had this 28 question repeatedly actually since we have 29 been here, and I think we have to separate two

30



1 thi
2 mig
3 rec
4 And
5 und
6 or
7 be
8 I h

things, the possibility that the Government might decide at some time to destroy central records of conviction, criminal conviction.

And I understand there is a serious proposal under consideration that criminal conviction or records of criminal conviction should be destroyed after a number of years.

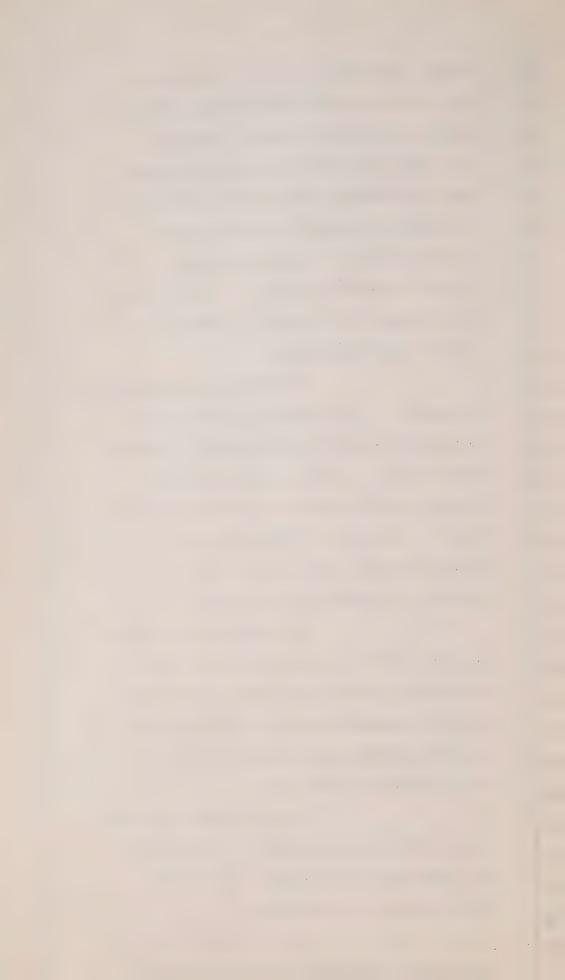
I haven't examined it myself. I don't know what its date will be, but this applies to criminal offences generally.

That is one thing, destroying the record. It is another thing to try to obliterate the facts of conviction in the past under the law. The fact of conviction and the record of conviction are two different things. The fact of conviction would presumably remain even though there was provision for destroying the record.

That would remain whether one were convicted of an offence, and that one would have to then decide how to answer that, with the consequences which society attaches at various levels, from qualifications for office employment and so on.

In other words, the whole social attitude is involved. It is just not education in this field. It is the whole response to conviction.

As to whether one could in principle, assuming one was to recommend



changes in the law, the question of whether one could in principle, as a matter of moral sound principle in criminal justice and so on, recommend that all offences in the past be deemed not to have been committed and all other convictions be deemed not to have existed, that is another question. I know of no precedent for this, and I am not prepared to express any opinion at the present time of what I would think of the matter as one of principle.

The facts are that the law was in existence, as was the criminal law with respect to many other offences. I used that example at Dalhousie University at noon, what about the people who were condemned to death before the abolishment of capital punishment. There are many other cases where the law has been changed in recent years. Particularly we know of some where people are formally convicted but they were convicted on what then was the existing law.

issue, let's raise it broadly across the board, let us confront all the offences, let us think of every offender, not just of offenders who happen to be considered now, because of the particular social importance and relevance of this phenomena in the law. I am sure that other branches of the law which have



1.1

been amended, could be considered to be
unjust and so on, by those who were affected
by it. Now, in oother words, there is
a very important, moral issue here,
but it doesn't appear simple to me, and as I
say, I know of no precedent for this thing.
I mean it is different from amnesty as I
understand. Amnesty often applies to
political offences. The offences were forgiven. It is said the law won't apply.
It is not a question of obliterating the
conviction, the fact of conviction.

Now, I can't add any more to your question. This is about the fourth time I have answered it since I have been here. No, I can't give you anything more than that.



2 3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

The moral issue - it is

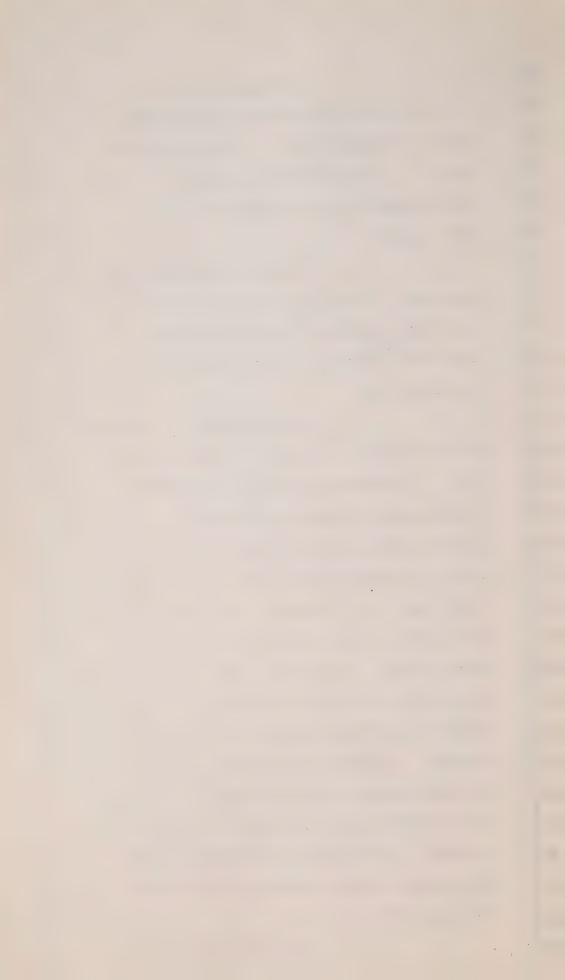
a moral issue which you and I and everyone else has to grapple with. I think it is the root of the laws since the time of existence and the moral integrity of our legal process.

I think if you will just excuse me, I think I will call the Padre and I am sure you will have an opportunity but I trust that / has been taking quite a bit out of his time.

CHAPLAINFENSKE: Thank you.

It is certainly a privilege to be here before you. I was here this morning and listened to some people who have worked with the problem, some experts in the area of law. I am not an expert in the area of law or any other area, I am a Chaplain in the Canadian Forces, and as such I am interested in the young people. I work with them all the time, and I am a full time counsellor in the Alcohol Counselling Program in the Maritime Command. As such I have become involved in a real sense, with the problems that go behind addiction and so on, and in this matter of drugs, I find that the motivation is often very similar between alcohol and drugs, and marijuana and so on.

One of the things that worries me is the sudden splurge and concern



3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

because that is the most expedient thing

over the drug issue. We forget that alcohol is still the most basic drug that we have on the market, not only on the market, but it is exploited and pushed by commercial interests, and there is seemingly no concern for this, but this is simply beside the issue.

I am also a parent, and therefore I am very much involved and concerned with the whole thing.

Now, I would just like to start off by making two statements. I would like to begin on the premise that nothing that a person does can be understood from the most basic human motives, drives and needs of that person; and secondly that the most important aspect of our young people, whether they are pot smokers, alcoholics, drug users, is not their difference from us, but their deep similarity in that they are struggling and striving for the very same thing you and I are struggling and striving for. So that the real problem that we face is not so much that we are suddenly turning, as I hear in the papers and so on, a new corner in the new era of drugs and so on, but the real problem that we are faced with, in society, is that we have fallen short in some of the areas that we talk about, in our moral standards and so on, that we have compromised with issues,



1

3

4

5

6 7

8 9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

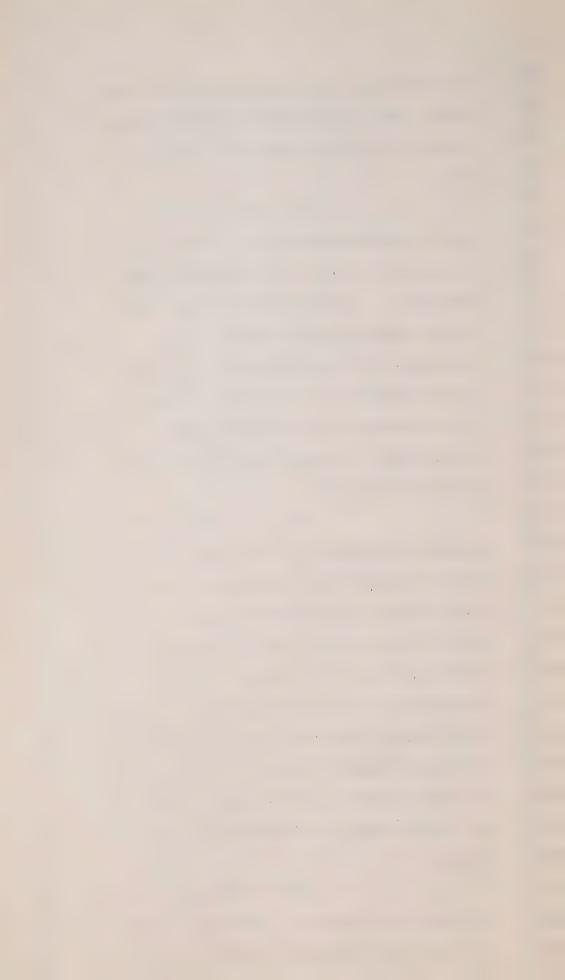
30

and we have now let the young grow up in this society and we expect them to take what we say is right, but not to look at what we are doing.

In this whole vast range of knowledge and so on. I am sure that is coming up, we don't really need any more new effort. I don't think we need a whole lot more new knowledge in order to deal effectively with the drug problem, but what we should begin to do is look very closely at our community and see the resources that we have in the young people/in the hands from which they come.

Now, in listening this morning, the speakers have been dealing with solving, meeting these young people, helping them with their problems and so on, and this is good. I am involved in the alcohol program in the same way, but in respect to alcohol counselling, I am convinced more and more that to be really effective, I have to move further back until I come to the root of the problem, and that is where we really ought to begin and put our money, our knowledge, and our concern.

Now, I would just like to take a few minutes and just touch on some of the things that we as a society and as adults have done in producing some perfectly



much as Canadians and as a Western Society, this unqualified belief in free-will. We preach about it in the churches, we speak about it in the press and so on, and what I would like to state today, is that we as a society have used this free-will, as one person said, as a wastebasket in which we dump all our ignorance about young people.

In this way, you see, we don't have to face young people and take them seriously as persons. You see in this problem of free-will we rationalize our own attitudes of ignorance first. You see feeling is nothing more and deeper and dynamic than this concern for free-will and so because of this we turn to what will simplify human behaviour and human motivation, and then we make our young the scapegoats of this.

Now we forget or we try
to ignore the fact that unless free-will is
undergirded by responsibility and that it is
undergirded by a sense of commitment and
a sense of values, it becomes scurriluous
and this is something I think, that we are
running up against right now. I don't think
I am saying anything new, here, but the young people
feel vividly, they feel strongly about good
and about evil. We see young people in marches
and so on, and this is part of the good because



3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

. .

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

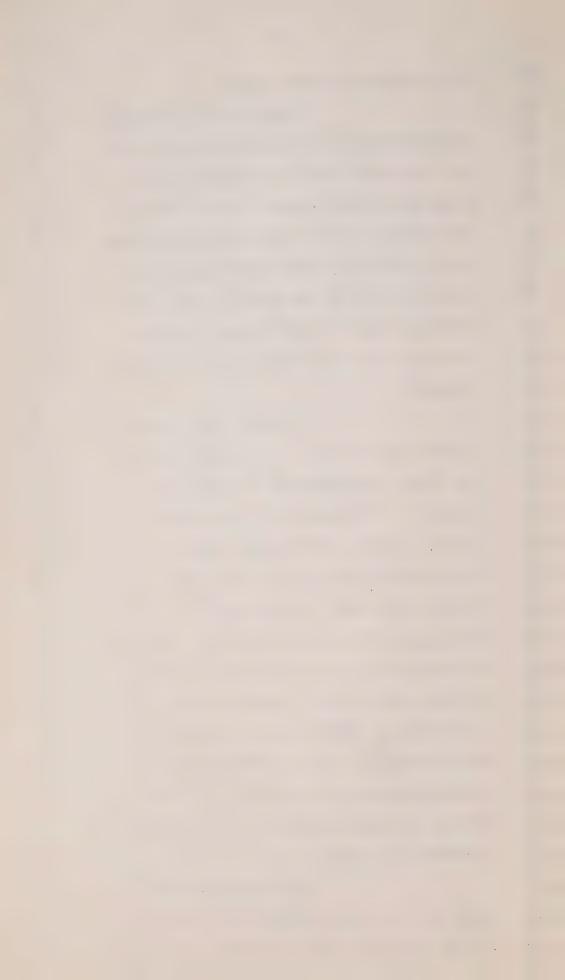
30

it is reflected in their concern.

They feel very intensely about whether they are the in-group and whether they are in with people, or whether they are on the outside and rejected, and yet when we really become serious, feeling must be focused and clarified, but then, you see, the primitive feeling of a child, the primitive feeling of an organism, is the diffused feeling of tension and often it is overly impressive and overly determined.

You see, just as poetry is more than a novel a person is more than just a conglomeration of drives and impulses. The important thing we often forget, I think, is that young people should be invited by us, as a society to express their basic feeling, to let them well up, and tell us what they really feel, and what they would really like to say, because you see, this is vital, because personality is not just an improvisation of feelings and drives and so on, but real feeling is a tenacious shaping, an integrator of these drives, and these forces, until that personality forcefully says what it wants to say.

This is the positive side of it, and I believe that in this train of thought, even the resentments which our young people have, which often come from



2

3

4

6

5

7

8

10

it.

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

frustration, with many causes, and so on,
that even such frustration and exasperation,
that honesty can remove these young people
into this break with so many stupid things
that we do, because I think one of the shortcomings
of my generation is that we have allowed
this great capacity of rebellion against
wrongs and injustice.

We have learned to live with

Now, during childhood, children learn to play with fears intensely and you would think they would kill themselves in the process, and of course this is good, Nature has given them this, it is vital for their growth and self-discovery, and vital to know how they are going to react in this world in which they find themselves. But when they grow up they are too old merely to play, and what shall they do then with this tremendous suppressed energy, and intensity which they They are not tired, like we are, they have not been working like we adults have and I don't think there is a reasonable alternative to this. It us vital, I think, that young people should be grapped by a strong sense of commitment, that they experience the thrill of a risk and a challenge, and our society has not provided for our If it has, it has it pointed young people.

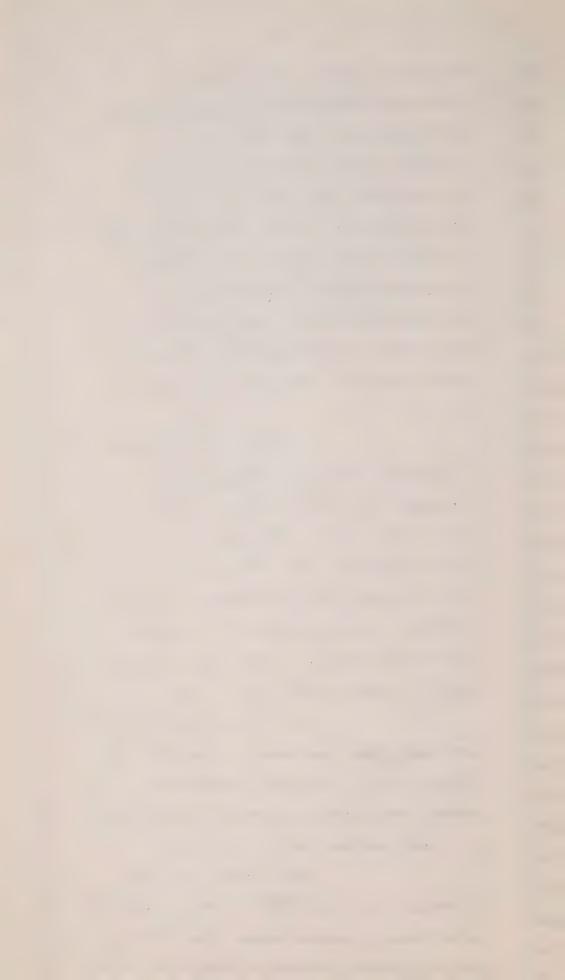


out and clarified for them, because as
young people they must have risk and challenge
and they must move beyond the risk of
flaunting the law with impunity and I think
the risk should take place in the area of
social concern and the very socially concerned.
But they may experience the risk as saying
and speaking out, even though they know
other people are against them, as being a great
need of doing something about it, of breaking
custom, reactions, when they are no longer
valid.

in a positive sense, our young people are encouraged to go into this area of risk, then you see it can be understood as a major driving force, But without this risk and without this experience of challenge and daring, our young people will not develop. They will not develop as human being, because youth is stopped in this type of risk.

Now we as a society in the last twenty years have moved a tremendous distance as far as personal involvment and personal development is concerned. Perhaps some of it good, perhaps some of it not good.

But I would just like
things
to mention two or three/here. We have ushered
in the years of permissiveness. Our children
have more freedom: freedom of experience, at any



4 5

time in our history and I am very much aware of this, but such permissiveness has not been balanced in our society by a strong sense of values, and behaviour in the home or the communities in which our children grow up.

We are very proud, especially on our North American continent, that we have rescued our children from the bondage of labour and we guarantee them the basic education, but we have not provided our youth with the opportunity of creating expression of this knowledge, the time that they have on their hands, to which they discover themselves and develop a sense of vocation and personality so that the result is a large section of our youth feel idle, useless and dependent upon their parents, against whom they would like to rebel.

Now we have sponsored the sex revolution, and I think this is all to the good because finally we are beginning to free the biological functions. And we have relieved legal and moral sanction, but the problem I am concerned with here, is not that these steps are bad in themselves, they are good. I think this is all to the good.



2

3

4 5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

But now our youth

are finding themselves in a trap, because on the one hand the new freedom has been desperately sometimes resisted, by the prejudice and fear of a community, while on the other hand these very young people are being bombarded by every conceivable sexual and erotic stimulation for commercial exploitation. And I don't think I am overstating this, when I am saying this.

Now a person who has attained maturity and independence on that, can, I think, pick his way through and choose a modern path through all of these pressures, these changes and advances and build for himself a reasonable life. But for young people it is indispensible to have a coherent and a very simple and viable structure in which to grow into. Otherwise they become confused and frustrated and rebel, and I feel that the home is the primary structure to teach these values and to teach these young people and this home, this area of our society, has been systematically undermined.

The adolescent finds himself when he moves out of the home in another society and, say he is forced to / what his peers say, he takes values from magazines, and his tastes determine when he is in and when he is out.



2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

29

30

I believe that the basic

crisis that our young people are facing with the new laws, can be understood basically in terms of fidelity: to whom and to what can I believe and can I commit myself? I think this is the deep concern that they have in their hearts. And I feel that along with education, or vocation and social opportunity, they need human relationships with a person who can help them experience their worth as persons to control their behaviour. and So that they can begin to realize who they are, the adolescent must be able to ask genuinely, Who am I?" and he must be able to say this in full freedom and on his own to his parents and to his peers and in the community before he can ask the ultimate question: "To what am I going to commut myself in the life as I now live it?"



2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

What is forgotten and

ignored, is that behind the mask of rebellion that we see, are real persons who are struggling desperately, for some sense of self-esteem and some sense of personhood, even as you and I did, when we were that age.

Now in the struggle for self-esteem, and personhood, our young people are often unable to control their behavior, and so in this area they need firmness as well as friendliness.

You see, this is always where we overplay our hand as human beings in society. They need control as well as pleasure, they need punishment as well as concern, and because love makes demands, and it is not merely understanding, concerning a form of friendliness alone will not stand the test as young people face the daily pressures of life around them.

They need limits set on their behavior, and guidence in their structure.

But above all, I feel that support and involvement with young people must always contain that indispensable authoritative quality, which only experience and insight can give them.

This can only, and really, be given in a home, by parents, as young people grow up.

Now, the thing that con-



3

4 5

б

7

8 9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

cerns me deeply here, and I suppose I speak as a parent, is that we have set almost a plot against the family.

If Russia, or China, had really wanted to break down our society, and had cannabis, it could not have been done more effectively, and that is whether it is the mass media, whether it is our schools, whether it is the churches, or whatever it is, on every side everybody tells us that it is the neglectful parents who are causing our children to err in their ways.

Well I would like to state, that I feel very strongly that our society today, the home of the parents, have been one of the most neglected areas of our society.

Because from every side, and in every way, people are talking about how useless and how almost detrimental the tastes and the values of the home are in making young people.

School teachers say this, ministers say this, into their sermons and so on, and if you would only, as parents, give us your children in the church schools, and so on, we would make them the type of person they ought to be.

And yet, in the very real sense, finally, the love and concern in helping the children to be persons, must be developed and take place in the home.



of the problem.

that in all our structure, in all our concern for education, unless we really seriously take the home and the parents into this confidence, and bring them into the education program and into the structural program, we are missing one of the greatest assets we have, and we are missing the

real basic opportunity to go after the grass roots

And I would like to say,

Now, in my counselling, I have found one or two statistics that are very significant to this. Of all the young men that come in for alcohol counselling, who have an alcohol problem, over 83 percent of them come from broken homes.

Now, to me, this speaks very strongly on the place of the home, in the development of a person, in his struggle for maturity.

On the other side, I have found that young people from 18 to 22 are the most difficult to deal with, when it comes to try to rehabilitate them from alcohol problems.

But it isn't until they are married, and have a home, and so on, that they really begin to take seriously their problem.

In other words, these
young people, unless they have some place, some
meaningful area in their life, some place where
they can push their energy and make it meaningful



for themselves, the motivation to turn away from alcohol is very weak.

Now these two things have stuck in my mind very much, and this is why I have come here before you, as a supplement to my brief that I have handed in earlier, to just speak on these two areas themselves.

Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you

very much, Chaplain.

Excuse me, would you please speak?

THE PUBLIC: Sir, if you do rule with an iron hand, and you can't keep your kids from doing what you don't want them to, har you won't have their respect as much as if you ruled them, and have them do what you want for that respect, that they are giving you.

could keep control of the prisoners by an iron hand, but they are not going to have respect.

And you can only keep the control of them for a certain amount of time. After they reach a certain age, where they are legally allowed to leave, I think they would be much more likely to leave if you were ruling them with an iron hand, than if you were just giving them their due right, and privileges.

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: I hope I didn't - leadof people to believe that I ruled with



a heavy iron hand.

I have two teenaged daughters myself, and to try to rule them with an iron hand would be a rather frustrating -- actually, they are very nice girls and I don't want to rule them with an iron hand in the first place.

But I hope I didn't say

this. What I am saying, and let me just give you

a little example, I have two energetic daughters;

they want to swim, ballet, they want to bowl, they

want to curl. One of them wants to be in the

drama society. They both are taking piano lessons.

They both like to go dancing every Saturday night,

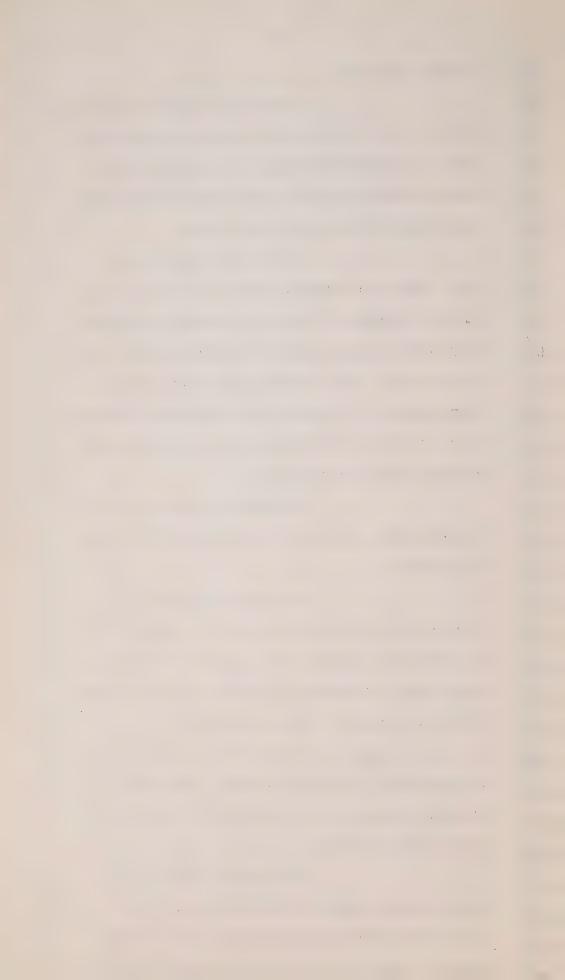
and this is all to the good.

But you see, there are only so many nights, and there is such a bloody thing as homework.

Now, what do we do? So we have to sit down and, you know, I have to use my iron hand, and say, "O.K. you can only do so many things. Now what do you want to do; you have a choice of three. Take your choice."

Is that being a person with an iron hand, or is that guidance. Because I know they can't carry on a program of all this, and still remain healthy.

THE PUBLIC: Well, if you didn't punish them for things they do, if you just showed that you disapproved, then when they grow up, when they wouldn't have anyone to tell



them what to do, I think that they would respond in a much more adult way.

They would be more prepared

would hope so. This way I wasn't trying to suppress them, I was only giving them, I hope, deeper experience and wide experience to know what a human being can do, and if they want to have a long-term goal, I must, as a parent, must also -- you see, the first thing they require, you know you young people need free will, and you need your sense of personhood, but if I take you really seriously, and I also demand of you that you be the best possible person you are able to be too.

THE PUBLIC: But do you

think it is necessary to use force?

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: I didn't

say force.

THE PUBLIC: You are talking about punishment.

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: Oh, yes.

THE PUBLIC: And parents

being too lenient with their children.

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: There

are basic ground rules that we have to have in

every home. I am a human being too. I expect,

and I demand of you, that you treat me as a

person, just as I would treat you as a person, and



that is one of the basic things, I feel, if

anything, you as young people have to learn is

to respect me too, even though I desperately

want to learn to respect you.

You see, I am human too,
I have hopes and dreams too. Most of them are
broken, but I still cling to one or two hopes.

THE PUBLIC: I was just saying, I have seen both situations, and it turns out much better if the child is doing it out of love for the parent being good, than from his fear of punishment.

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: Amen.
THE CHAIRMAN: Lady at

the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: I am the mother of a convicted marijuana user.

I am probably a novelty here, to admit it. But at any rate, I want to take you up on that word about the home, and on the parent.

Alcoholics Anonymous is probably, if not the best, a very good helper to change a person as an alcoholic, because, this is one very important step. The same alcoholic who helps another one, has gone through the same things, has had the same way and got rid of it, and got free.

We, as parents, even, and in most cases, homes are not as bad as you make us



1 believe.

7 8

that.

We, as parents, know

quite often what brought our children to the use of drugs. If my case -- In our case we know quite well.

And now we want to help them, we want badly to help them, and we are quite often not as dumb as some people think we are. We are quite often able to, in every respect. And after all, we are our children's best, and absolutely unselfish friend.

We don't want anything in return. We want to give them everything. But we as parents, are extremely handicapped, because we don't know how it feels to have smoked marijuane.

Would we be elated, excited, would it be good, would we feel bad, would we feel tired, or soothed? When would we like to take it; when we are depressed, when we are down, when we just want a kick, when we just want to think; "Oh, the world is ours, the heaven is world, the earth is white and the sea is green, and now let's take it and let's all celebrate."

We have never experienced

If a child, if a son or daughter, is convicted of the use of marijuana, and you stay and talk to your probation officer, or to the judge, or to the policeman who arrested



4 5

your child, or whoever it is, and you are faced with that fact, yes it is your own child, your own blood, you stay there and you stand there and you can't do a thing because you don't know.

Why aren't we given, as parents, at least a taste of marijuana? It is illegal. I can't use it. I can't do it. And I hate my son to ask, "Where did you get that stuff, I want some too."

But I mean this very,

very seriously. Give us marijuana, or the same

drug our child has experienced, and we can go to,

say, Maria, boy, dear Johnnie, "look I feel

exactly -- wasn't it nice, did you have the

same feeling?"

You get them to talk first of all. You get him to relate his experiences and this is, I think, a very important point.

I liked your remarks about society relating, and talking to youth. I am also on a County committee for youth development, and it is absolute balogna because our adults pretend only to listen.

We were at a public meeting, and broken up into small groups. It was marvellous, And when we came together again, and reported, who were the first ones to object? The principals, the teachers, the adults who belong to the Women's Institute and United Church Women, and what have you.

confidence.

are turned off. And mind you, when we were in the small groups we really got the troubles out.

Immediately the youths

I think what we have to do, is, beside what I mentioned first about really smoking that stuff or whatever you do with it, but that we really have to be honest, and we have to develop this

Where have you been in your church? You have the adults my age, generations, how come it is all gone? How come our youngsters listen to us?

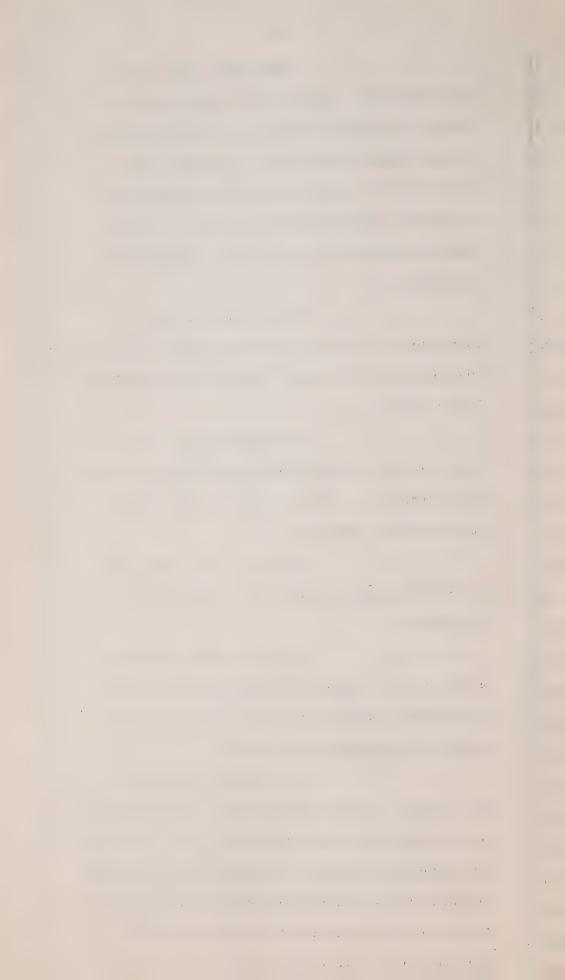
CHAPLAIN FENSKE: I am

sorry, I think I should not have worn my uniform this afternoon. Somehow the military seems to have affected everybody.

First of all, I deal with my children with an iron hand, and then I sit on parents.

I think, madam, you missed almost half of the point of my brief, and that is terrible, though not unusual. Most of my sermons are misunderstood anyway.

But I agree with you, this is, I think, and this came through to the gentlemen of the Commission, that my concern that the family, the parents be brought in and that they be helped, because many a time when I was Chaplain in Shannon Park, and there was some 900 families and 600 children piled into a small area;



. .

The parents would often say to me, "Padre, what in the hell do we do?"

And just as agonizing as

that.

Because everybody thinks they have got the answer for the children, and the parents are left out. "If only the bloody parents would keep their nose out of this, we could handle it." This I have heard said by teachers, and by social workers, and by youth workers, and yet the parents and the home is the place where the real agony, the real love, and the real concern, and the real growth takes place, finally.



5

6

7

9 10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

26 27

28

29

Now I don't think, madam, that this agrees with your concern itself. agree with you there, and I feel this is something the churches have done, and I am a Chaplain and a minister, and I speak with a certain amount of shame about this, that the churches have also sponsored this, and have had their little headache about running the parents and so on down, when it is the parents and the family itself, as a unit, that must be taken seriously.

THE CHAIRMAN; Padre, I wonder if your brother officer would like to say something? We have not been introduced.

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: I am sorry, this is Chaplain Parkhouse, he is the Commander Chaplain -- he is my boss.

CHAPLAIN PARKHOUSE: Well, Ted, you are my spokesman, and I think you have done well.

I have nothing to add.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman

at the microphone?

THE PUBLIC: I was listening to him, sir, and he mentioned that he was sort of ashamed that the churches have been involved and so on, with the situations of marijuana and so on, and I think that it should be an honour for the church to be involved with marijuana alone, for the simple reason ---

THE CHAIRMAN; Excuse me,

and the second s

I did not understand him to say that; that the church is involved.

THE PUBLIC: No, he said that in a way the churches are -- well, I can't remember ---

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: I said

I feel ashamed that the churches also play a

part in downgrading the role of the family.

THE PUBLIC: Yes, I'm sorry, sir, I misunderstood that.

Anyway, I have heard it said saguitest often often marijuana leads to harmful drugs, such as LSD and speed and so on, and I have an answer that is a question, in a way, but is it marijuana that leads to the harmful drugs, or is it the government?

of, for quite some time now. From the beginning, from the first time that marijuana was brought out, or something like that, the government put marijuana and LSD and speed and all other harmful drugs in one little bag, so to say, in one little bag, and they called it "harmful drugs" and they said this to the public.

People heard this day in and day out, so they grew to believe that marijuana is harmful, like LSD, speed and all these other drugs.

And I even have friends myself in mental institutions, and I often think



4 5

7 8

"Can I blame marijuana, or the government, for their faulty programming to the people?"

And another thing, if the Chaplain can help me, I have noticed in the Bible trees have names, and man has names, and animals have names, but I can't find marijuana in the bible, but I find the word "flax", and I noticed in Matthew 12, it says "He shall not strive, nor cry, a bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench, till he send forth judgment unto victory." ...which in my mind that sounds like marijuana to me.

Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: If I may

just direct a question to the Chaplain?

Chaplain Fenske, pardon

the analogy, but I have heard the analogy that if Jesus Christ came to Greenwich Village he wouldn't want to leave, basically perhaps, because the drug culture we live in today may have a religious base pertaining to Well let us take as an example, pulling away from materialistic values, relating to the love of money --

But I would like to ask

you one further question. Throughout history, religion has been one of the most powerful influences, perhaps sometimes even more powerful than a state, a government.



Today do you feel that religion has a definite role to play in our sub-culture, and a definite roll to play in our relation to drug usage among youth?

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: I would like to define religion here.

If you mean religion as a plastic structure where you go to church on Sunday, in a specific building with Gothic arches and so on, I don't know, I doubt very much if this religion will play any kind of constructive role in this transa in which you are just speaking.

If you would take my definition of religion, which means the deep inner and searching of religion for a meaningful existence, and a meaningful sense of esteem, then I think it has a vital part, and should say something constructive to the sub-culture.

THE PUBLIC: Taking

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: Yes,

religion based on the basic Christian ethics.

the deep concern that everyone has to make life somehow meaningful for himself, and somehow that the structure about him has meaning, and a place for him within that, then I think that it has something very real to say to this sub-culture.

THE PUBLIC: Perhaps to qualify that, and expand, what role definitely, core do you think of any definite role that



2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

religion can play?

How can it relate directly to the youth, what can it say, and what can it do for us?

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: Well I think that religion at its best has always been basically a search for reality. What is real? You see, I think one of the few things that we always hear, and I think it is true with the young people concerned, that our culture today is phony, that the cultures have been shifted and I think this is true in that religion at its best is a search for reality.

You know, one of the things that was very frightening in the '50s was books coming out and telling us about the dreadful '80s, when we would be nothing but the automatons and a machines and computers would run our lives, and we have our grey little machines lives controlled by and people pressing buttons and so on. Otherwise we would be victims of one or two madmen in some odd quarters.

Well, ome of the most thrilling experiences of the '60s has been to watch you as young people breaking this and questioning this, and saying,"What is real?" Now that is a basic

religious search.

Now I feel, and I am going to be very frank with you because I

1 take you seriously as persons -- I feel 2 that the drug is not a viable alternative to searching for reality.

> I feel that I have enough brains and enough sense and my nerves are healthy enough that I can search and I can find reality without using drugs to either stimulate, or depress, the awful burden of trying to find meaning in life.

THE PUBLIC: Well I would just like to say about that, that you were talking about reality as a definite thing, a concrete thing, whereas to me reality is a relative thing, and just because whether it is inside my mind, or outside my mind, it is still reality, so if drugs give you a higher awareness of yourself if you don't think that is reeality, you are not real, you will have to labe into yourself for reality.

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: But I would like to meet you really just as you are. I think you are tremendous and have enough possible potential that I can find you fascinating without having to take marijuana and LSD without findiagnewy aspect of you.

The guts issue is, have you got the guts to search for this without using a prop, that is the guts issue?

THE PUBLIC: Well, it is an arbitrary thing / you use a type of

3 4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30



religion, or you use a drug, and today's age is a fast age, a moving age, and people just don't feel like studying something in depth like an Eastern Religion to obtain that type of thing.

You don!t have to study Buddhism Pand so on to have a relationship with your girlfriend or your friends, and so on.

THE PUBLIC: I am talking about self awareness.

only become aware of yourself in the presence of other people, and I would hate to have people -- -today I was completely misunderstood on two or three occasions, and here we are all very sober and very cold and very mature.

Now I would hate to move into a group of people who are on a kick or a high or something, and try to have them really know who I am.

I would be dreadfully afraid of the consequences.

MR. STEIN: Are you saying, Padre, if I could get into this triangle, are you saying that the mood-modifying drugs of necessity makes it impossible to have this kind of contact between people that either you have a direct real encounter without a prop, or else you are involved in a kind of fantasy



type encounter?

Is it either/or in

your estimation?

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: I

don't know whether I would say either /or
but you know, we have only used at best 10
percent of our brain, and here we have 90
percent of it stashed away in the upper story,
and it's lying dormant.

We have all kinds of potential for knowing, understanding, persons.

I think I will speak

very personally. I have been married to my
wife for 18 years, and I still find it fascinating
every time I sit down to talk with her, and I
find new facets in her, and I would hate to
have to turn, and don't think I have to in order,
to find a new aspect of her.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well Padre, we are here at a very fundamental point. It has brought us to a very fundamental point.

I would like to examine a little more the assumption underlying your statement that drug is not a viable alternative to searching for reality.

What is it precisely that you have against the drug, as an attempt to search for reality?

What is implied by the

words "not a viable" in your view of the matter?

What kind of judgment is implied by those words "not a viable"?

CHAPLAIN FENSKE: Well,

let me say then it is an easy way out to something that is still inadequate, at its best.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well what is implied in the word "easy", what is the nature of the judgment?

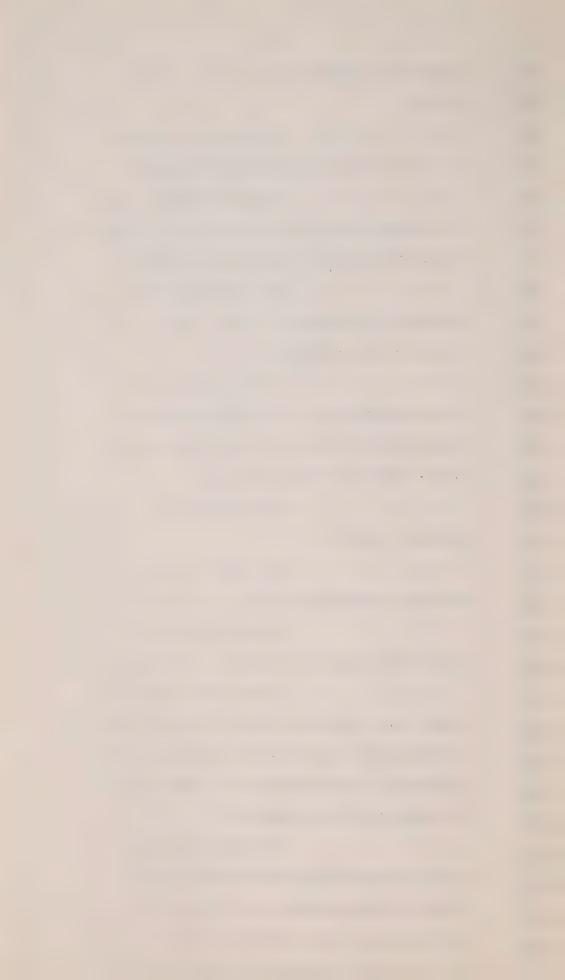
I don't mean to be cross-examining you; you are being extremely helpful to us. But what is implied by the word "easy" as a value judgment.

What have you got against the word "easy"?

Now don't laugh, it's not easy, you know seriously, I am not --CHAPLAIN FENSKE: Can
I move over just a little bit, into alcohol.

I find over and over again, that people have found life too hard, and there is a big difference between alcohol and drugs, because alcohol is a depressant, and marijuana is a stimulant.

Now people turn again and again to alcohol, because the very thought of facing a problem square on, is too dreadful for contemplation, and so they turn to the easy way out; to drink, forgetting of course that sooner



or later they are going to have to pay for the consequences.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well is there a judgment here that/a value in the opposite/"easy" in struggling, in bearing the

opposite/"easy" in struggling, in bearing the anxieties for the search for reality, is this yau value that it is essential to human life development in some way?

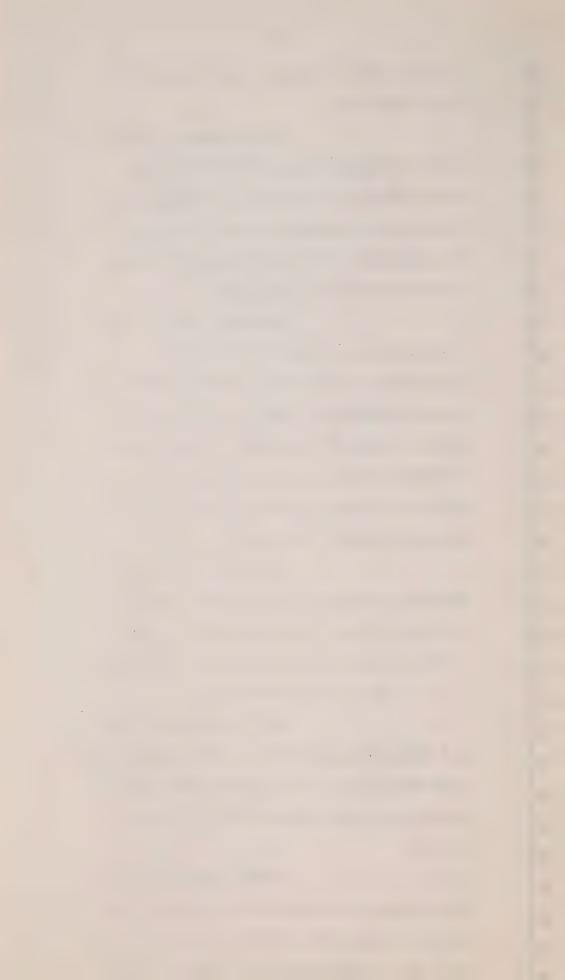
CHAPLAIN FENSKE: Yes,

being a Christian, and I feel being a pragmatist on top of this; I went through long years of searching, just as an athlete who wants to reach an excellence, and who wants to break the four minute barrier, for instance, he has to struggle and work and there is no easy way to break the barrier.

Now this is physically speaking, and we are a total human being, and in order to break this barrier that we are in now, of our inner meaninglessness and so on, we are also searching.

And it is through searching and making a mistake, and I think the gentleman said this morning, he is exasperated about our concern for always being right, and always winning.

I feel that when I look
back in my life, my deepest learning has been
one of when I fell flat on my face and have
been able to pick myself up, and then I have



gained new insight and so on.

In my marriage

counselling, I tell people, if you are going to quarrel, quarrel violently but quarrel with meaning, and don't forget it, and remember the pain that was involved, and remember that the other person is struggling as you are, for some kind of meaning.

And it is through this,
that a real love and a real sense of personhood and a real sense of fineness comes out,
and we cannot go through just like we have
instant coffee and instant everything else,
we don't have instant personalities.



3

4

5

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

26

28

29

30

MR: CAMPBELL: Padre,

I think we are going to have to draw a line here, I think it is going to be a terribly difficult line to draw. You talk about the use of alcohol, when it becomes an easy way out. other words, this is detting someone get away from a strain, it is disguising it or backing off from it and finding something more comfortable. What about the night that I go home and I am very tense and I pick up a detective story. That may be an easy way out. It may not be meeting the problem, at all. What about the person who is faced with a very heavy level of anxiety and uses a tranquilizer? are these multitude of different escapes from reality or escape from anxiety or tension, that people use.

Now I presume that you are not saying that all of these have a bad moral connotation. If not, where does the line come?

PADRE FENSKE: You see,
it is just like recreation. Either this book
or I take the sherry. I am an alcoholic
counsellor and I drink because my concern
is for controlled drinking. If I take a
sherry, or you read your detective book
or take your tranquilizer, and you are
relaxed and tomorrow morning you are ready in
full strength to go back and you feel almost

4 5

motivated to go back and face your problem,
then I will say this is good. We need to
withdraw. But if this becomes a culture and a
way out for a meaningful personality, for
a meaningful experience for reality.

MR. CAMPBELL: What would you say to the person who said that he found that at the end of the day he would use marijuana and feel refreshed the next morning, or some other drug? There are a great many drugs. I don't accept your distinction that alcohol isn't a drug. To me it is. Liquor is a drug, caffeine is a drug.

PADRE FENSKE. What I
am saying is alcohol is a depressant whereas
the drugs we are talking about here are
stimulants. There is a real difference.

just as a matter of interest, Padre, we are asked to look at all mood modifying drugs, whether depressants or stimulants.

PADRE FENSKE: I see.

THE PUBLIC: Could I

interject here? It seems to me the Padre's argument, although he hasn't said the key word, seems to be artificial, but that is the way it seems to me, that because it is artificial it is not viable as a source for finding reality. That's two different forms

as you found before Buddha-Yoga, it is another way of doing it. It is not looked upon as the same thing as drugs, yet there is, you can freak out, there is a temporary psychosis, self-induced psychosis which can turn into a permanent psychosis, which is the same thing as freaking out, but which is not artificial, so to speak, chemical or things like that.

It is not looked at in the same light, whereas it is the same thing, just gone about in a harder way, a longer way, and that is all I have to say.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Lady at the microphone?

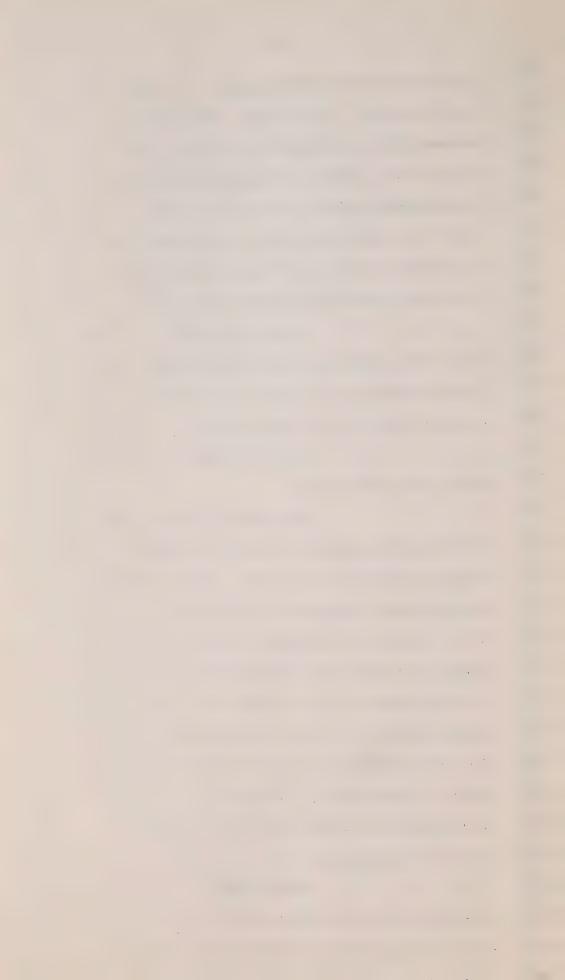
following the suggestions, that you objected to the artificiality of drugs. Allan W.Watt says in Joyous Cosmology that scientists do not reject the information gathered by using a microscope even though a microscope is an artificial tool to observe the human eye in seeing. So if a person uses a drug as an artificial tool to aid his brain in comprehending, is that not the same thing, and is that not as credible as using the microscope?

PADRE FENSKE: I doubt

very much if you are aiding the brain in

order to comprehend, because the brain is then

stimulated and excited and time begins to move



3

4

5

6 7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27 28

29

30

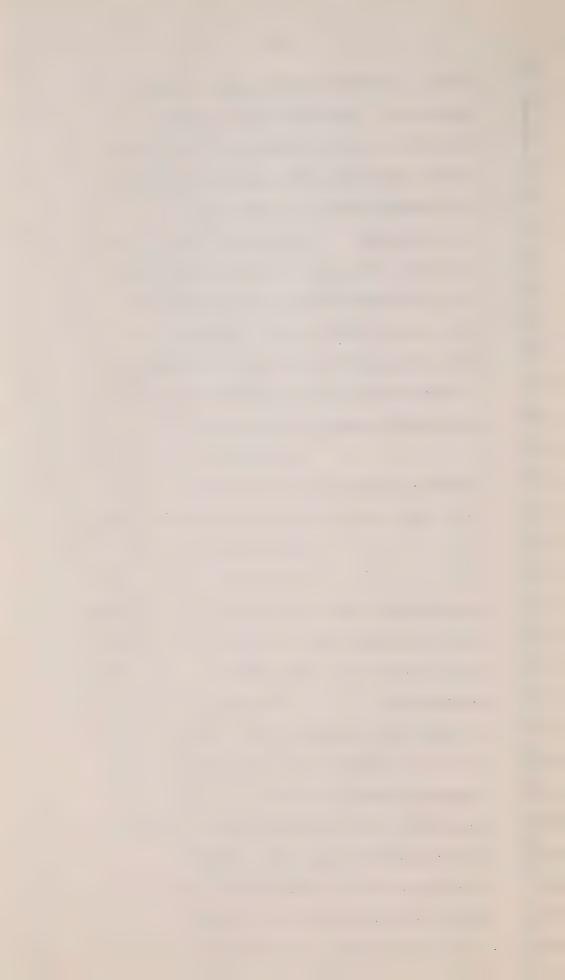
slower, Somewhere ahead, what it alters physically. Now surely if it warps -you see one of the problems that face us being on earth, looking at the stars, is that always the atmosphere and so on has worked at the universe. It should be easy to warp our minds, so we get an illusion. Or is life so short and every minute so precious that we be at our best, on our main system and our brain cells work at their best, and sharpest in order that we can comprehend and assimilate and respond in depth without using the drug.

THE PUBLIC: Well, you already stated you had read or something that 10% of the brain was used and 90% was not used?

> PADRE FENSKE: Yes.

THE PUBLIC: In my

opinion with a lot of cases with a lot of people, people use drugs and can utilize some of their brain they are not using ordinarily. I don't consider that some drug use is an illusion, that people just get illusions out of it. I think a lot of people have sincerely found more reality from using drugs than from using their minds. Not just for the drug, but from using the rational thinking processes after using the drug and while taking the drug, and it worked out a more comprehensive look at reality and not an illusion.



2

3

4 5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13 14

about.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

PADRE FENSKE: I have

talked to people who have used drugs, LSD and so on, and I have heard them give me great expounded and in depth great new concepts on philosophy. I have talked to artists who have used LSD and so on, and they have seen great new visions of light and colour and so And yet when I was done with them, I found that in the end they were just babbling and there was no book of philosophy they had

THE PUBLIC: Quite true.

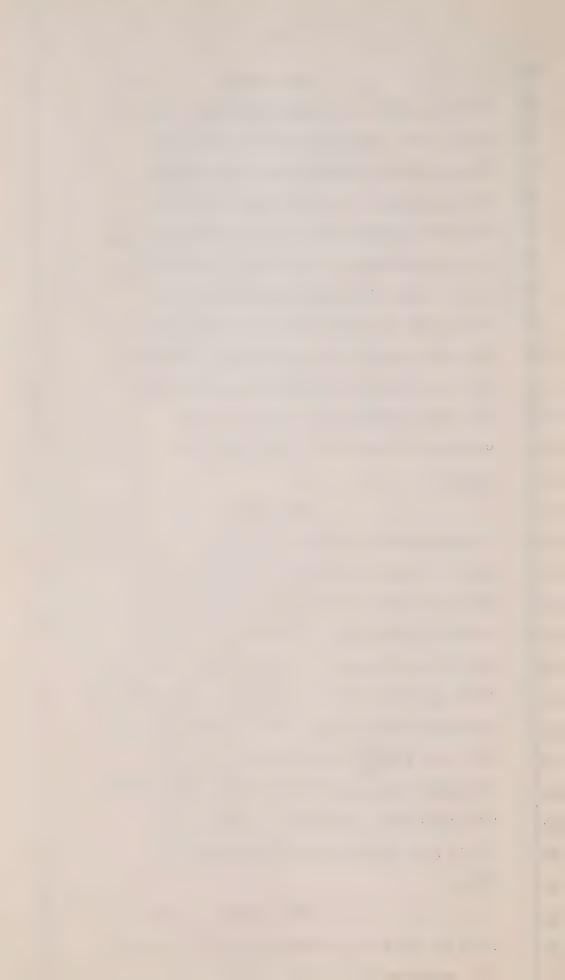
In some cases this may be so, but in other cases people I know personally have found things that I consider to be a more comprehensive outlook on reality. They found reality and not an illusion. I admit that in many cases you would not find any great philosophical discovery through drugs, but some people have, and I don't think you can discount everyone's experience the experiences of the few people that you talked to, who have not in your opinion reached anything like this.

written and there had been no canvasses that

they had printed, which have any of the

grandeur of things that they have talked

PADRE FENSKE: Well, I think we could go on quite long here, but I feel very concerned that young people who have a



1

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

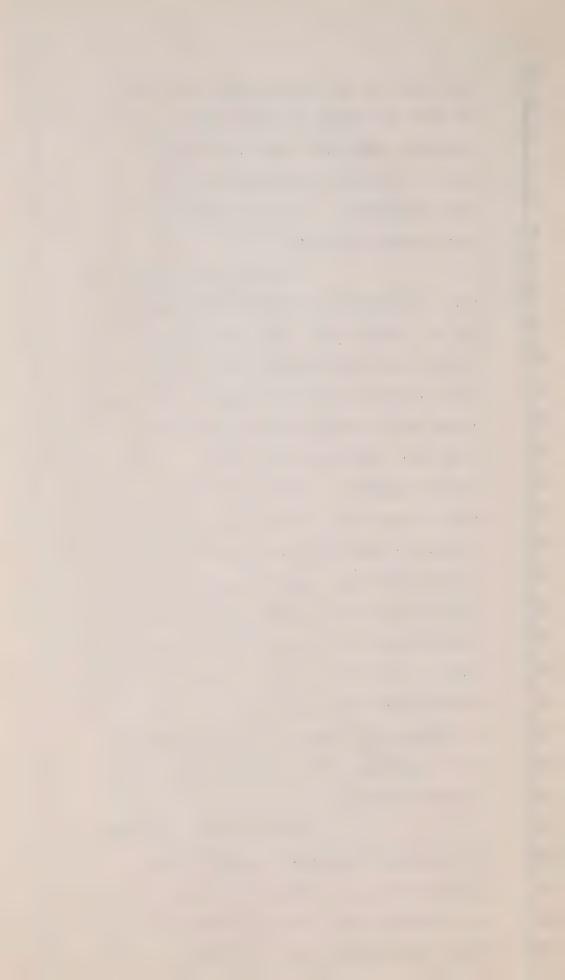
30

completely new mind and who are still young and fresh and clean, that they should turn to artificial drugs when they haven't even begun to use and to experience what is at their fingertips. This to me is the great tragedy of drugs.

THE PUBLIC: I would just like to say about the way you used "warped" when you use a drug, and I think this is a quote, I think this is the way you said it, who used the drug to warp their minds. You say warped as if it doesn't seem to make sense to me that a drug warps your mind. Take LSD for instance. What does it do? does it affect the mind the way it does? It cuts out the filtration mechanism so that the mind gets bombarded with all the stimulations that are around us all the time, that we filter out because we have to filter them out to act in this world, to perform certain tasks and it just cuts that out, so the mind has everything at once, coming at it. And how is that warping the mind, a higher awareness.

PADRE FENSKE: Because our mind can't even seem to grasp all the grandeur of our world when we are sober and so on without drugs, let alone have our minds bombarded with the aid of drugs.

This is the thing I can't grasp and understand.



I am overwhelmed with

all the grandeur and so on of life right about me right now, and I don't need drugs to stimulate me to be bombarded even more.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

I think perhaps we should release the Padre.

Thank you very much,

Chaplain.

Association.

I call now on Mr.Fitzpatrick,
Field Representative of the Nova Scotia
Alcholism Research Foundation.

Is Mr. Fitzpatrick here?

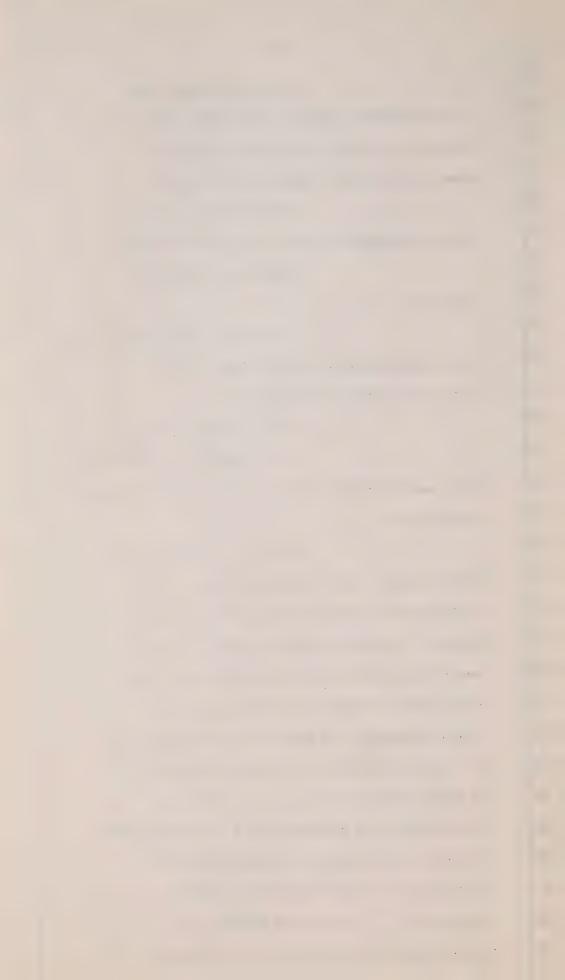
I call then on Mr. Leonard

Kitz, past president of the Nova Scotia Barristers

MR.KITZ: Mr. Chairman.

Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to join in this lively and stimulating meeting. I direct my short remarks to the use of marijuana, chiefly a phenomena of the young which I believe is used by hundreds if not thousands, of persons in this area.

For most of us who have reached middle age, or more, the use of drugs is strange and unknown and as a psychiatrist's issue as being unknown it is feared and despised and our society and its laws has acted harshly against it. I have been before four Magistrates in this province in the appeal division of our Supreme Court who concluded



that unlike violations of law relating to liquor, automobiles, hunting and such, marijuana is an experience which the personnel of our courts have not had the exposure of temptation.

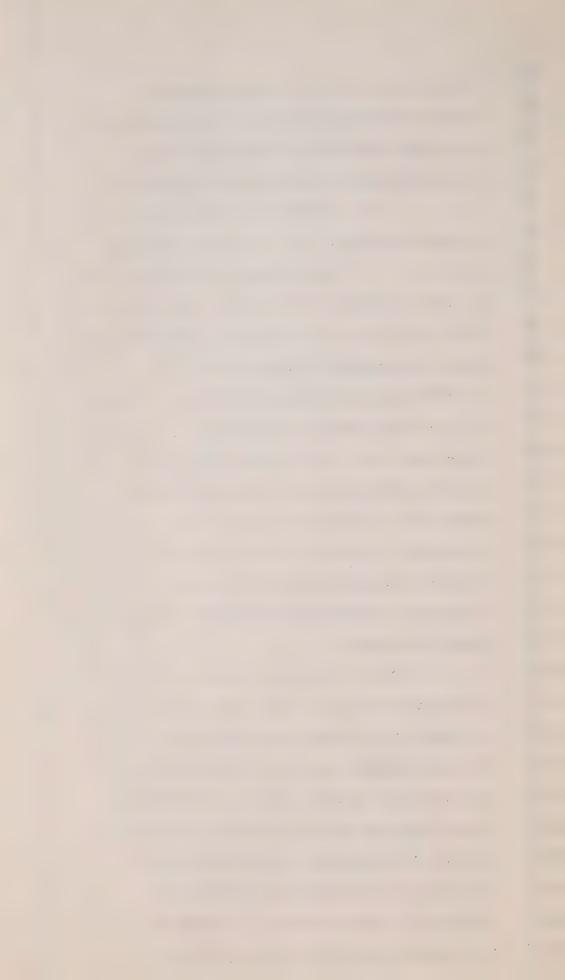
And without such identification,
argument to a Court is usually made more
difficult. I suspect Judge Elliot Hudson, whom
I saw at the back of the hall, this afternoon,
might agree with this conclusion. They tend to be
generally speaking in this province,
follow/a reasonably consistent pattern. A year
or so ago they tended to be heavier. An unexaggerated case a little more than a year
ago, for possession alone, on appeal to the
Appeal Court, substituted a period of
imprisonment for what a lower court had
decided a suspended sentence. A rather
complicated suspended sentence might have been
deemed sufficient.

I want to look with a little bit of concern at some Courts in the other provinces of Canada who have been more severe; New Brunswick Appeal Court, quite heavily severe.

And the seesaw to some extent in differents of Canada with more emphasis in British Columbia.

None of this has been as hard of course as what is done in Turkey where persons are executed for dope offences. Indeed we don't have to go as far afield as that.

About a month ago, having a short vacation



3

4 5

6

7

8

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Act?

23

2425

26

27

28

29

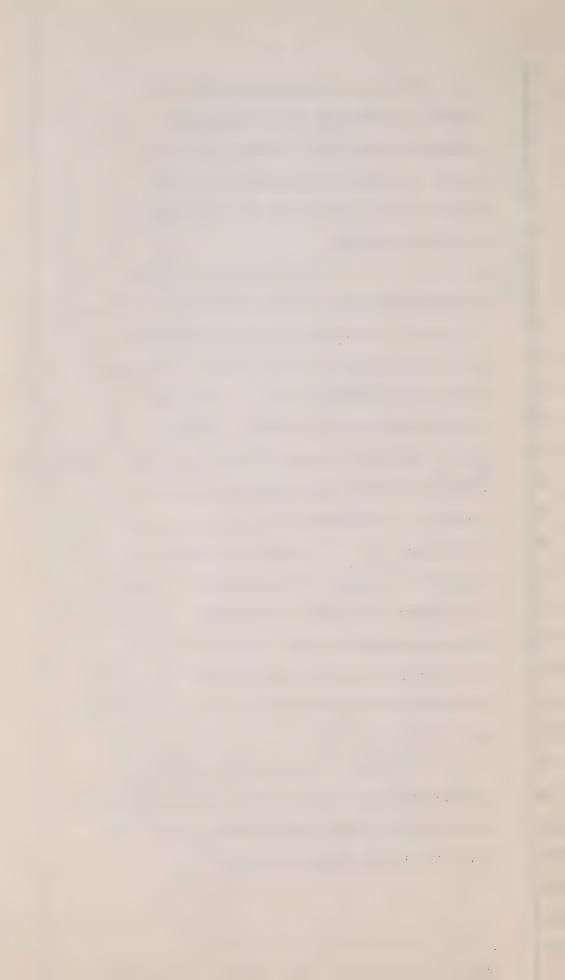
30

in Barbados and having a case or so pending, I picked up the morning paper of Barbados to read that a young man, involving a case of heroin, had some hours earlier departed this life through the intervention of a firing squad.

The young who do use marijuana maintain it is not addictive, that its initial inclusion, into the schedule of the Narcotic Control Act is an afterthought, with little thought at that. The present situation brings in its train a disdain of the law but what must disturb us more: the danger of contempt for the structure and the institutions that regulate society. The best vehicle for marijuana control is clearly the Food and Drug Act. A case can be made that its use is a lesser social evil than alcohol. Indeed. How many violations would there be tomorrow if this day alcohol were substituted for marijuana in the schedule of the Narcotic Control

un is/desirable and I trust that the conclusion of this commission and other opinion-making groups will lead to a speedy change in the law.

In the light of the statement from the Minister of Health, other members of Government,



3

4

5

6

8

9

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

2425

26

28

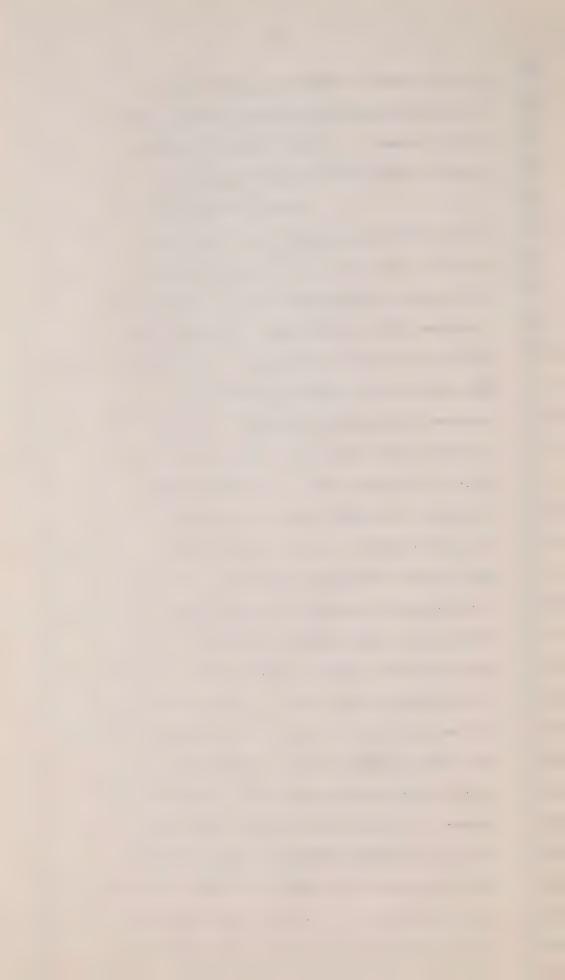
29 30 and the leader of opposition, there seems

little likelihood that present law will remain
as now formed. And if when it is done,
then for well it will be done quickly.

Indeed you now have the

position for those charged for possession feel that they are like / unlucky players in the game of Blind Man's Buff. If they don't escape, they are attacked. You might well recite the lines of Brett Hart: "You see now this ol had the worst of luck; he slipped up somehow on everything he struck. Why if he straddled that fence rail, the darned thing would get up and buck." I trust if the Narcotic Control Act needs to be amended you will consider also a recommendation to strike from the criminal records earlier convictions for possession of marijuana. considered This stigma on many persons is/criminal in the eyes of society and is a heavy burden, to employment and at some times a denial of the privilege of travel to foreign countries. The American Immigration authorities bar persons who have been convicted of certain crimes. The phrase in their regulations which is a rather interesting one is that they will bar persons convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. And you can go from one end of the scale to the other, in considering

a reasonable definition of those words.



3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

23

24

25

26

27

29

30

The throwing of the

burden of proof on the accused under Section 8 of the Act, surely is an unnecessary departure from one of our historic legal traditions.

MR. CAMPBELL: There are

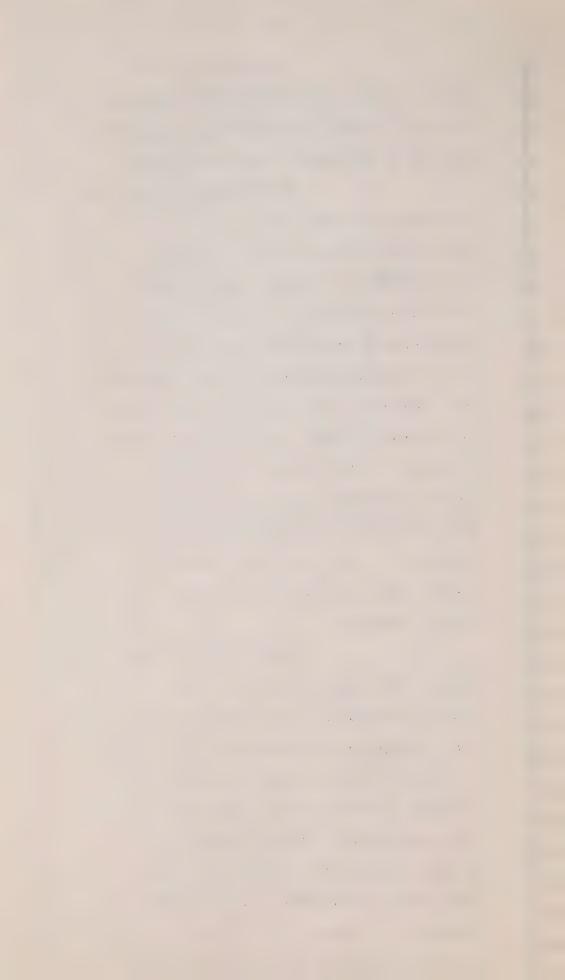
two questions I would like to raise. would like to preface it with a you opened by the statement that we adults find drug use strange. This is a very common view of adults and I must say it is one that bothered me because I keep insisting, and I seem very lonely in this, that alcohol is a drug and alcohol use is not very strange to adults. There seems to be a most dreadful resistance among adults and among the population generally, to face the fact of what drugs really are, the drugs that they use themselves. It is a gratuitous remark. I would like to go on to the question of criminal records.

What would be in your judgment the effect of striking these criminal records? It is my understanding, and I am sure you know much better than I do, that the criminal record as such, is available in fact to quite a few people, that more commonly a person is asked on

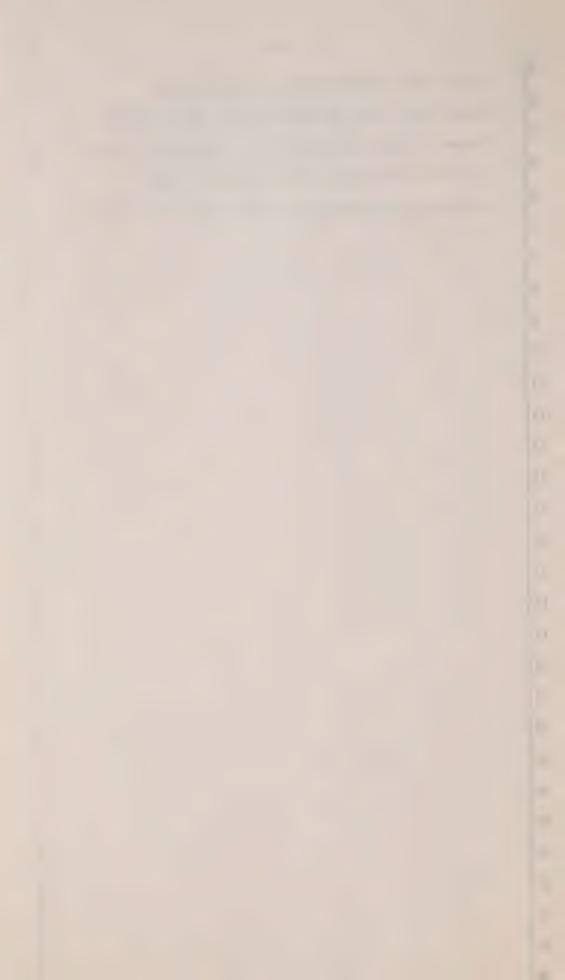
"Have you been convicted of an indictable offence?". Would, in your

an application form or a form for a visa,

opinion, the striking of the criminal record



remove the problem of the individual who
would still have to answer yes to the question,
"Have you been convicted of an indictable offence?"
If this is the case, how would you suggest
achieving the end that I gather you wish to achieve?



one question.

-

How it may be worded,

I am splitting hairs to say one way to do it is the way it is done now in part is an unconditional pardon for the offense, and therefore in the eyes of the law with a pardon the offense has not been committed.

As it is now, as you know, applications for employment, it is a terribly common thing that affects a person when affidavits are required to be made for certain other matters.

And indeed, as you undoubtedly know, bonding is all out practically prohibited for persons is convicted of crimes, and I don't want to get on shaky ground here, but which, I think I can say, such a conviction under the Narcotics Act, be would/included.

It is a matter of phraseology to answer your question more specifically, which I think without too much trouble, one could draw.

MR. CAMPBELL: You don't see a problem then in executing the idea?

MR. KITZ: I do not.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right.

THE PUBLIC: Mr. Kitz, just

In the event marijuana is legalized, I could see two possible legal methods

.

.

1 being used. One, considering people over 21 2 could purchase marijuana legally, those under 21 who are chargedwith trafficking or possession 3 of marijuana, will / come under a civil 4 5 offense, or under the Criminal Code? MR. KITZ: Historically, 6 this phase of the law has been dealt with under 7 a separate statute, not under the Criminal Code. 8 I must confess, if I can 9 diverge slightly from your question, that I 10 rubbed my head in some perplexity at the actual 11 implementation of the change. 12 That a change should be 13 made, but I am concerned of the effect that 14 there would be in the United States for the free 15 use of marijuana in Canada. 16 They tell me this is 17 a diminutive of Canadian soverighty, I would 18 readily agree with that conclusion too. 19 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, thank 20 you very much, Mr. Kitz. 21 Mr. William Greatorex, is 22 that the correct pronunciation? 23 Nova Scotia Department of 24 Public Welfare. 25 MR. GREATOREX: Mr. Chairman, 26 Commissioners, the brief which the Department 27 of Public Welfare prepared, was submitted some 28 time ago, and I have prepared a brief summary. 29

30

Would you like to have

copies of the summary?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes please.

MR. GREATOREX: Rather

than try to read the whole brief, I will try
to put some of the brief into the summary, and
I will read the summary.

May I summarize this briefly . the position we have taken in our brief.

The Department of Public
Welfare believes that the so called drug problem
is little more thanks symptom of a much broader
set of social problems.

We have to be concerned and do something constructive about the symptoms. But our time and resources will be wasted if we concentrate entirely on that. We have to be much more concerned about correcting social disorders, which contribute to the problem.

One of the arguments put forward by certain persons, is that the drugs causing most concern, for example, marijuana, are no more harmful than alcohol or tobacco.

argue that since we are permitted individually and collectively to use both alcohol and tobacco to excess, we should therefore, be permitted to use marijuana as we wish, with all prohibitions lifted.

2 3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

We believe this argument is completely absurd and does not stand up under any kind of rigid, logical examination.

The drug problem, including such drugs as LSD and marijuana, for the most part, affect our young people between 14 and 18, more than any other group.

At least it is this group that is causing this Department the greatest concern.

It is one thing for a young man over 21 to decide that he wants to abuse drugs and thus make life difficult for himself, and those around him. It is quite another matter for a teenager in high school who has not yet reached 16 to be involved in a permissive drug culture, sanctioned by law and society.

Surely, we have an obligation to these young people, to protect them to the limit of our ability and resources, and in ways that might not be justified if the problem related only to the older and more mature portions of the population.

We think this salient fact is very often ignored.

It is our view that the law, as it stands, should not be changed, or ammended at this time. The information at our disposal is much too contradictory and inadequate

the second of the sensitive of the sensitive of

1 to just

to justify any significant change.

The Department strongly recommends the establishment of a Research Centre similar to, or combined with, the Addictions Research Foundations that are now operating in some provinces.

We think this should be a joint effort between the provincial and federal governments. The approach should be scientific in the best sense of that word.

The Department recommends that guidance and counselling resources be greatly increased throughout the province.

Now, this I think

summarizes the recommendations and the major comments.

I think the only area that we did not mention in summary, is in relation to these very limited studies which we did, which has gone into in more detail in the brief.

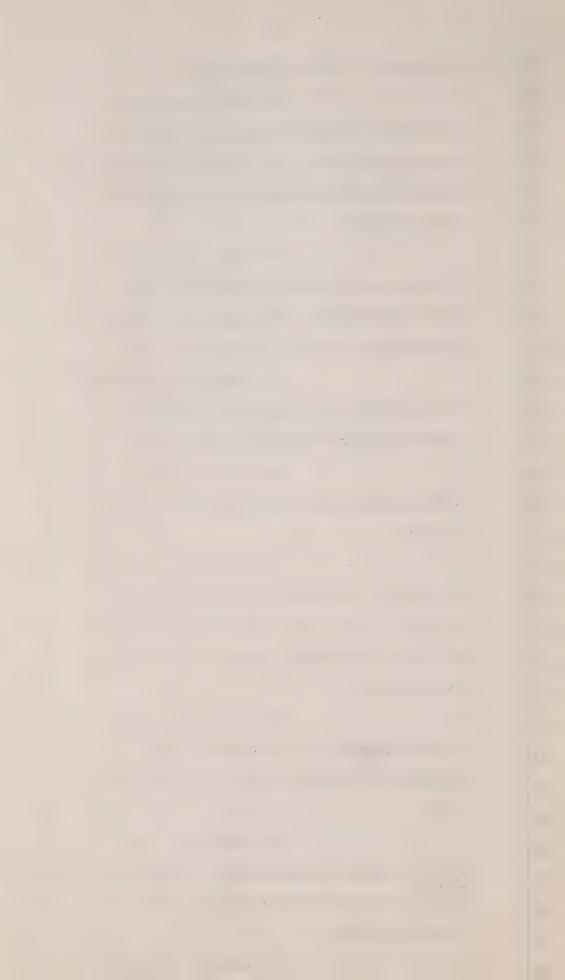
THE CHAIRMAN: Would this be regarded as a statement of the Provincial Government's policy at the present time?

MR. GREATOREX: No, I

think it could be regarded as a statement of the Department of Welfare of the Government, but not of the

Province itself.

DR. LEHMANN: Are we



justified in putting it then, the Department saying that they are not opposing the legalization of marijuana for anyone over 21?

Is that it?

MR. GREATOREX: I don't

think this is the intention. I think the
that
intention was/as this was dealt with primarily
in the Child Welfare Division of the Department,
itis of concern for the children under the age
of 21, and I don't think that there was a
conscious answer to over the age of 21.

We really didn't attempt

to grip with it in our discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand with respect to the question of change in legislation, your position is stated in your summary.

Paragraph three on page

two quoted that it is argued that the laws

at this time should not be changed, or ammended

at this time.

MR. GREATOREX: Right.

DR. LEHMANN: Then you

with do say that/anyone over 21, that would have no particular argument.

Then the recommendation that the law not be changed, due to the fact it would be too difficult to change for those under 21.

MR. GREATOREX: What

we are trying to do here, and the only way

I can perhaps answer it, is otherwise expressed
in, as the Chairman said, number three.

I think number two was an argument used to express our concern for the persons under the age of 21.

DR. LEHMANN: Yes, but
you say on page 2 at the top, "It is one
thing for a young man over 21 to decide that
he wants to use drugs and thus make life
difficult for himself and those around him ---"
as though ---

if I may, Mr. Greatorex, I think as I understand the position of the Department, Dr. Lehmann, it is reflected in the following sentence on page 2 at paragraph 2, "Surely, we have an obligation to these young people to protect them to the limit of our ability and resources and in ways that might not be justified if the problem related only to the older and more mature portions of the population."

I think there is again this thing we were talking about later, there were younger people to be protected and the position of the Department is -- am I stating your properly?

MR. GREATOREX: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: This

indicates there should be no change in the law.

 $T_{ij} = T_{ij} + T$

That is your position, Mr. Greatorex?

MR. GREATOREX: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well what

do you conceive to be the roll of the Department of Public Welfare, Mr. Greatorex, in relation to this phenomenon of non-medical drug use.

MR. GREATOREX: I think our roll comes in, on recommendations number 4 and 5, and perhaps this is the area which we, as a Department, should be directing your attention, rather than to the other areas.

THE CHAIRMAN: Research and counselling?

MR. GREATOREX: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: What are

the general terms of reference from your

department? Is your general function described?

It must be described

in the statutes.

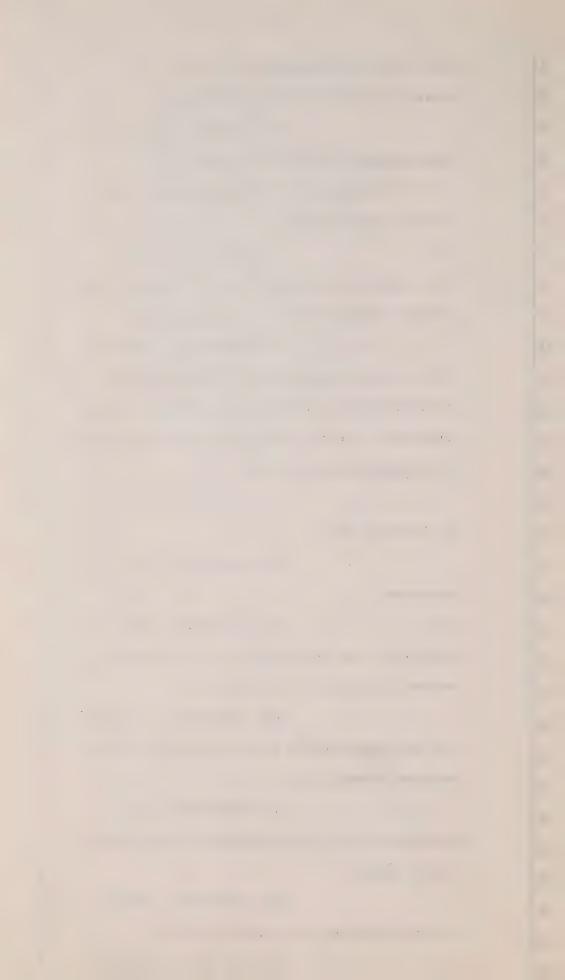
MR. GREATOREX: Yes, it is. The particular division which is concerned in this matter, is the Child and Welfare

Division, which administers the child welfare which deals with the three areas of concern in the Province.

One is neglected children. Secondly, the retarded child, and thirdly, the child who is having conflict with the law, or

1 most juvenile delinquents are the three 2 areas of concern within the Division. 3 So I think that we are talking here in terms of perhaps support of 4 5 support to private agencies, and 6 private organizations. 7 I think that we are able to provide a supportive roll, rather than 8 perhaps a direct service, in many cases. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: What are 10 the Provincial Departments that are chiefly 11 involved in your judgment in relation to this 12 phenomenon, and is there any attempt to develop 13 a government policy on it. 14 I can think of Health 15 as obviously one. 16 MR. GREATOREX: And 17 Education. 18 THE CHAIRMAN: And 19 Education. The Department of the Attorney 20 General would not be so involved. 21 MR. GREATOREX: I believe 22 of they are, because/the adult probation service, 23 and also prosecutions. 24 THE CHAIRMAN: But 25 prosecutions are mainly handled through justice, 26 aren't they? 27 MR. GREATOREX: Well, 28 in this Province, it is very general. 29 But the adult probation

30



service would definitely be involved, within the government.

MR. STEIN: What is your view -- were you able to take in the hearings this morning?

MR. GREATOREX: No, sorry, I was out of town. I just arrived here recently.

MR. STEIN: Perhaps
this question is a little unfair, but we heard
from two groups here in Halifax that were
trying to provide services to young people
in relation to some of the general problems
of youth, including drug related problems.

Mr. Watt there at the microphone being one of the groups, representing one of the groups, and Dr. Moreton.

If you could tell us about the department that you represent towards these kinds of programs.

Is -there any policy on this? Do you have any communication?

You mentioned the

MR. GREATOREX: It is

increase of counselling services, and I wondered what your perception of this is.

very difficult to generalize, to say as a blunt statement, but I think the decision in any discussions I have been involved in -- offering strong financial support which the

organizations would like to have indeed to be a strong reliable body. But in terms of education toward this supporting, but in terms of financial -- it is not what many organizations would like to have.

MR. STEIN: To go back

to your operations here, is it correct to

assume your Department favours the present
law
criminal/treatment, or in effect the treatment

of this phenomenon through the criminal law,

at the present time.

In other words, no change at all is your view, that those youngsters, etc. should be dealt with through the criminal process.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MR.}}$$ GREATOREX: This is the view at the present time.

MR. STEIN: Do you see any problems in terms of this question of counselling?

In other words, we have been told over and over again, that as long as possession of these drugs are illegal, it will inevitably affect people in the community to offer help, and it will affect the attitude on the part of young people, or anyone who is using the drugs, to go for help.

Do you see any conflict?

MR. GREATOREX: There may

be, but I think the primary emphasis of the

5

counselling deals with the statement in number one, in that we have to be much more concerned about the total situation, rather than focusing just on counselling re drugs.

I think we are

talking about a broader program.

MR. STEIN: Yes, I

appreciate that point, but again the point has been made to us that due to the climate of anger toward the law, fear of recrimination and because of this law on this area, the other problems, not the drug use, but the other personal problems can't get surfaced and can't get dealt with because there is a fear that the person seeking the help may become a victim of this criminal process.

MR. GREATOREX: Yes, I think to me, a lot of the thing relates to persons who are in the area of counselling.

MR. STEIN: What would their role be in your mind, if they are faced with an individual who is clearly in violation of the law, as it presently exists?

and the second s

. A.

reserved to the second second

the property of the second of the second

. •

the second secon

MR.GREATOREX: Personally

I think the relationship has got to be one of trust and confidentiality and so forth. It has got to be respected within the relationship.

MR. STEIN: So if there was an instance of a person being in the possession of a drug, just giving an example, a seventeen year old is in possession of marijuana and he is seeking help but he is clearly in possession of marijuana, when you

through the criminal law. You are in favour of the continuation of it for the time being. Would you see the responsible role for a counsellor in this situation

to turn the youngster over to the law

enforcement agency?

see him, and he is concerned about protection

MR. GREATOREX: Except

I think that the counsellor has got to

declare himself before he becomes involved

in the situation, either with saying "Look,

I feel a responsibility. If you indicate to

me if you are breaking the law, that I am

going to have to pass this on. "Then he can

be honest with the child and say, "Look, you

can trust me completely and I am not going

to say which way it should be, but I am

saying he should declare himself to the people

he is working with at the beginning so that

they know what he is going to do with the

e produce de la companya de la comp La companya de la companya de

THE PUBLIC: Calling

1 i

information.

on Mr. Stein, as I am a bit confused here,
you gave the terms of reference in the
department and I am particularly interested
in those with relation to counselling, Because
as I understand from what you read there,
you only become concerned with the counselling
when people have problems with the law,

which means, as I understand it, and you can correct me on this, but this only happens after the child has been arrested; which is not preventative, it is supportive after the

fact, And this type of problem is exactly
the kind of thing that you know that I have

had problems with.

MR. GREATOREX: Yes, I
think that, you know, in the particular
program I am in now, we are dealing with a
certain area after a charge has been
laid. But I personally, and other
persons within the department and other
persons involved in this matter ---

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, could you speak more closely to the microphone?

MR. GREATOREX: This

sufficient?

can't hear you. Bring the microphone closer to you.

MR. GREATOREX: It must be

THE CHAIRMAN: Still

2)

a much broader sort of counselling than what
we are able to sometimes offer within
limitations of the law and budgets and so forth.

sir, if you are talking in terms of expanding the counselling services of the department and the limits in which the department can operate, is going to severe the possibilities of those counsellors actually doing anything effective with something before they get busted. This is a kind of catch that is involved with that. Now I am interested to find out what sort of relationship works there with something like the kinds of organizations that are building up, under, say, Dr. Moreton's group, the East Communications Society and I am sure there are going to be more and more of these organizations.

MR. GREATOREX: I must say firstly we would be more interested in prevention ourselves, but firstly if our provision of carrying a case load of fifty-five or sixty kids and have that responsibility, then they are not going to be able to do a lot more prevention work with working with thirty-five or forty hours a week. They are not going to get into a lot of prevention.

So we have to look more to the private sector of society to be involved in this area. At least at present.

and the second of the second o

3

4 5

7

9

10

11

12

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

26

27

28

29 30 from this then, are you saying that if we

find more of these organizations, and I
am using communications as one example, do you
see the role then of the department from its
perspective being to support that organization
so it can have workers who are outside the
apprehations field itself, in sort of what
you might call the pre-probation stage?

MR. GREATOREX: Right.

THE PUBLIC: Right. That

is what I would like to find out.

MR. CAMPBELL: Could I

clarify a point with you? In this second paragraph on page 2, I am wondering if your support for the criminal law use here, is based on a belief in the deterrent capacity of the law or if you are looking to the law as an expression of an opinion or a value of the society? The criminal law can legitimately be used in either of these ways, and I was wondering where your emphasis stands here?

MR. GREATOREX: I think

it is clearly decided as a deterrent.

MR. CAMPBELL: As a

deterrent to use?

MR. GREATOREX: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: It has

been suggested to us rather frequently and suggested again at the noon hour as a matter of

. . .

 \mathcal{L}_{i}

•

.

**

.

1

3

4 5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

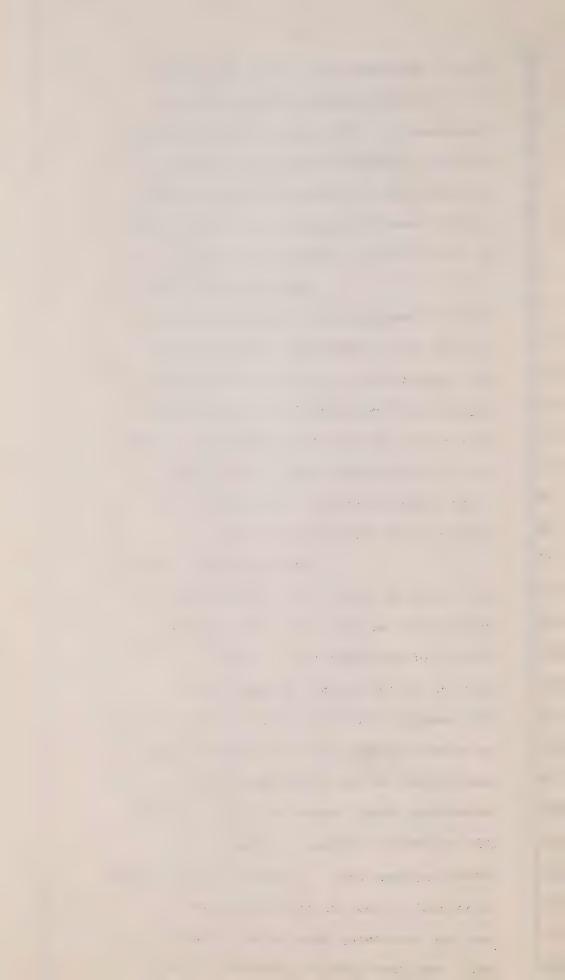
30

fact at Dalhousie, and I think this morning, that while the number of convictions has increased, that the general bulk of evidence suggests a massive increase of certainly marijuana use that purportionately is much greater than the increase in the convictions. At least this is a tenable hypothesis.

And a conclusion was drawn in the statement made to us that the law was not terribly efficient and while the speaker didn't rule out the deterrent capacity of the criminal law, he suggested that it was in fact of limited effect, indeed very limited effectiveness in his opinion.

I was wondering how you would answer the position that this man made to us.

MR. GREATOREX: First I don't want to state -- or I think we are stating that we don't know what the real effects of marijuana are. This is the opinion of the group I am speaking for. Not knowing, then I do think that it is my opinion at least that if amendments were made to the law and if the drug were more accessible, then I think that there would be even a greater increase in usage than there has been now. And not knowing whether it is good or bad, we are not prepared to see that increasing usage which I feel would come about with an amendment to the



legislation.

б

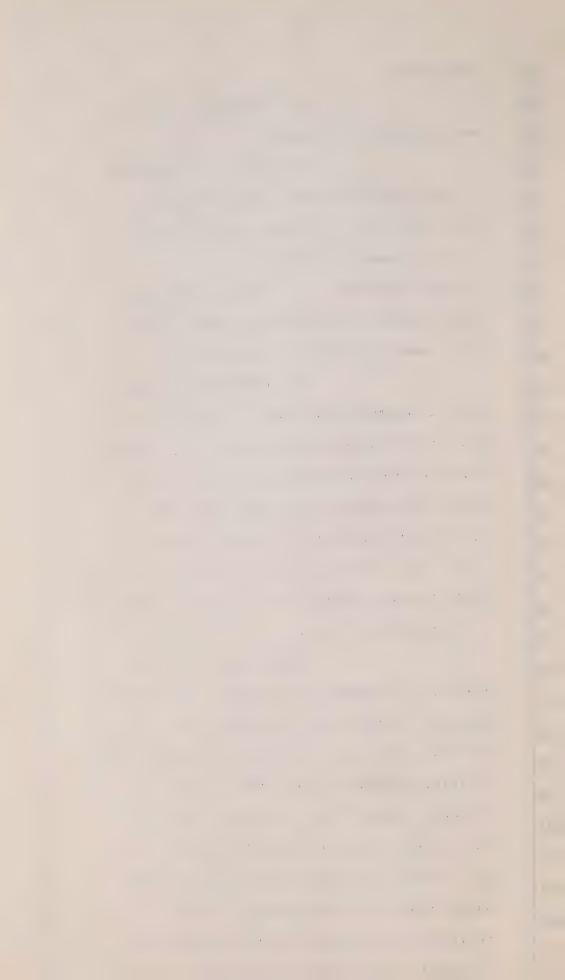
 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MR}}$.$ CAMPBELL: That is what we wanted to clarify.

MR. STEIN: Supposing it was found out it were good and bad, in other words that it is good and it is bad; it can be good, it can be bad.

Would you find a conclusion that you might be able to consider or are you looking for a good or bad kind of conclusion?

MR. GREATOREX: I think
this is something that could be considered
but I think you are then putting it on a scale,
which way does the balance fall, and I think
that if the evidence has enough positives
to outweigh the damage of criminal record,
as Mr. Kitz pointed out, then I think we
would look very closely to the position taken
at this point and time.

Another thing that I
think is of interest, and when you raise that
question, is the lack of knowledge and
where we look at our own staff, the lack of
intimate knowledge in the usage and the
different answers that we got from staff,
that we are getting from people that we
are working with, when we really stopped and
asked them. And I think because lack of
knowledge is something that perhaps has been
a benefit of just working and preparing the



4 5

brief, is we are becoming a bit more concerned within the department in terms of staff training, and making people more aware of what the situation can be and tend to learn more ourselves. I think it has got a positive effect for us at this point.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Greatorex,

I find myself extremely concerned by what would appear to be a pronounced increase in alcohol use by the same generation that you speak of, the young teenager, and by the continued very heavy use of tobacco in say, the 13 or 14 year old age group, both of which are offences. The use of alcohol at that age, and I believe the selling of cigarettes to people under the age of 16 is in violation of the law.

I find this frankly rather terrifying - a rather terrifying phenomenum. Would you suggest the use of quite heavy sanctions in these instances to attempt to curb the continuation or the increase of this practice?

MR. GREATOREX: Well,

I don't know. I can't speak to tobacco really

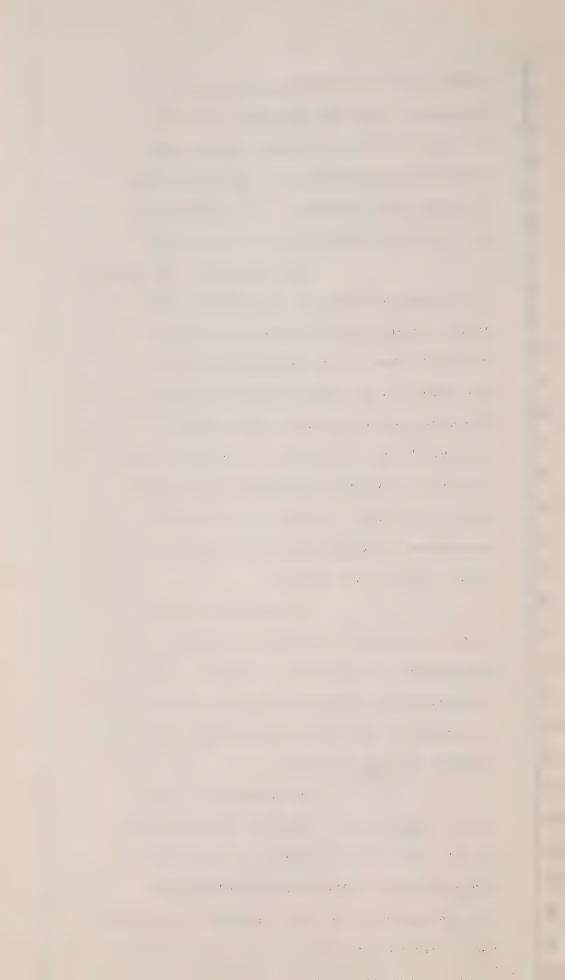
at all, but I think in terms of alcohol under

the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquency

Act, we have much the same legislation concerning

use of alcohol as we do for a child

under the age of sixteen. This is the area



3

4 5

6

7 8

9 10

Scotia?

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26 27

28 29

30

of my concern. The child under sixteen is found guilty of a delinquency, to wit, drunkenness in a public place. or murder. So really for the juvenile -- now the adult is a much different situation and really beyond the area that I can talk about.

MR. CAMPBELL: Juvenile Act applies to what, up to sixteen in Nova

> MR. GREATOREX: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well,

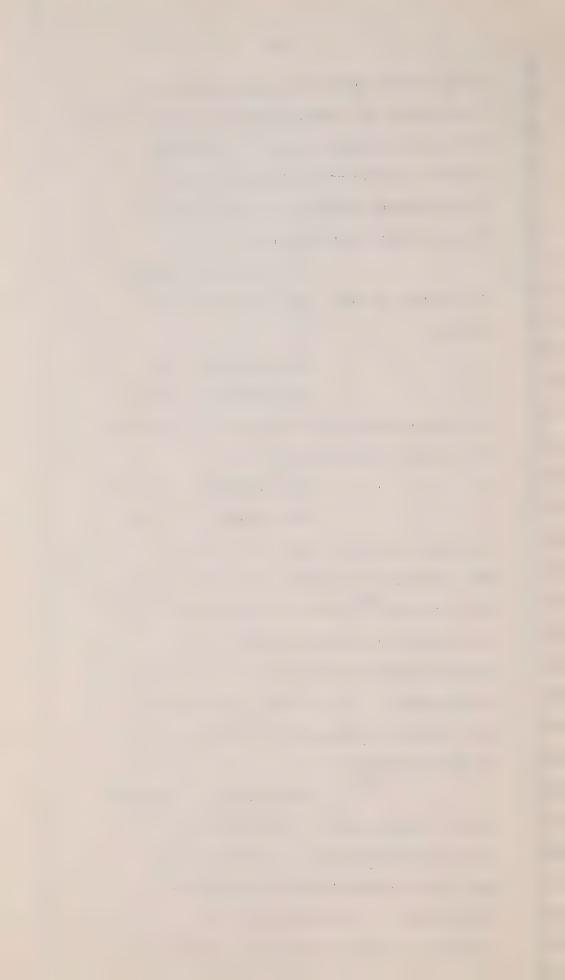
what about 16 year old, for alcohol, should we use a higher sanction here?

MR. GREATOREX: For drugs?

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't

want to necessarily compare it with that, but I am trying to follow through the argument apply that we should/the penal sanctions here and I am quite prepared to admit I am terribly concerned with the use of alcohol at this age. It is a very serious matter. And I wonder if you apply the same logic to dealing with it?

MR.GREATOREX: My feeling is, to a larger extent, we know what the effects of alcohol are. We don't know how it will affect different individuals differently. In some it will have perhaps a minimal or no effect on them other than the fact that they may be charged,



I would not see no reason

The others who may continue and develop it

into a real drinking problem, alcoholism or

changes to make a great punishment for the

at this point in time, to suggest any

2

1

3

4

6

5

7

9

10

11 12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

21

23

24

2526

27

28

29 30 And also another thing, do you have statistics on the number of juveniles that have appeared before the

Court on drug charges in this province?

MR. GREATOREX:

I can't

really answer the first question, because I

That is a very quick

answer without ---

use of alcohol.

whatever.

MR. CAMPBELL: In view

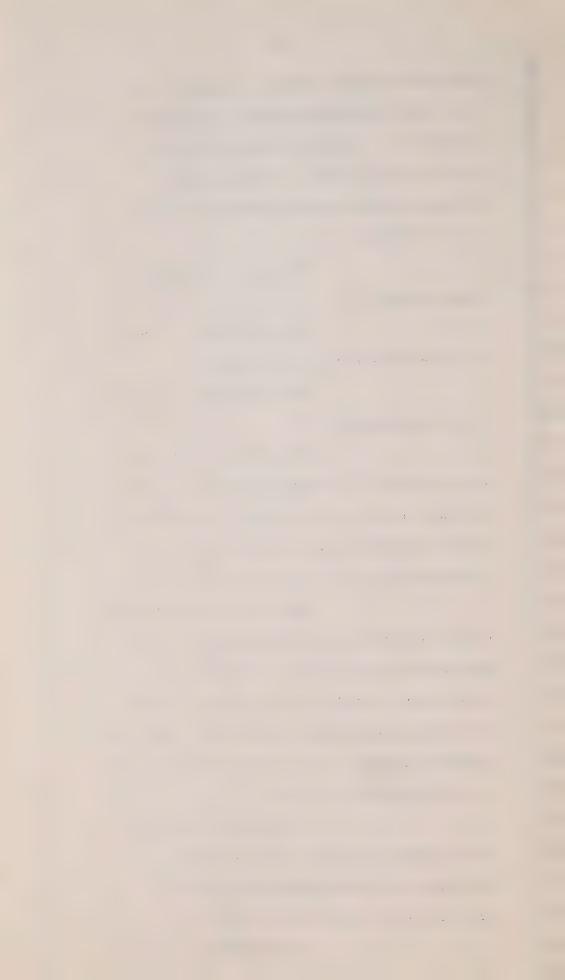
of the effects we know of alcohol.

THE CHAIRMAN: The lady

at the microphone?

THE PUBLIC: You were talking about the juvenile age and it is also generally sort of agreed that it is undesirable under the present law that people get a criminal record out of the conviction.

Now, do you think that one of the things that the Department of Public
Welfare would be in favour of, would be raising the juvenile age to eighteen, so that all those persons under eighteen were convicted under the present law, at least, would not have a criminal record out of it.



don't think we as a department have come to grips with it and anything I could say would only be my own personal opinion.

In respect to the second,

I think the thing that stands out is that

very few people who have been charged with

the use of drugs -- now the large number of

people who have been charged with other

offences, for example, the nature of the

offence, will, after we get to know the

child, let us know he has been

involved in the use of drugs at some point in

time, but the number of charges for that has

been minimal in my experience at this point.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman at the microphone?

THE PUBLIC: Yes, I would like to make one point for the legalization of marijuana and that is that in the prohibition years drinking was prohibited as well as marijuana is now.

People started making stills, they made a lot of alcohol that had impurities in it. This caused blindness among people and it led right to death, among quite a few.

Also, the poor who didn't have enough money to spend on the alcohol, they started getting into things like shaving lotion and they just started to drink anything they

4 5

parallel between like marijuana now is prohibition, we are in a prohibition of marijuana now. There are impurities in marijuana that come into the -- just because some dealer will cut it with something and by the time it gets here you have got quite a few impurities. And this is turning the kids to garbage downs like gravol pills and things like this and it took many years for alcohol to be legalized. And I am just wondering how long it will take before anybody realizes the impurities are causing a lot of kids to -- let me just put it this way: our hospitals are going to be filled up

Thank you.

as long as marijuana isn't legalized.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: I would

like to know, the policy of your department is the health and Welfare of the children and you advocate that the law should not be changed. In effect what you are saying is that you should send the people who are convicted to prison. And these people who go to prison are exposed to homosexuals, murderers, rapists, the worst people in society. I was wondering how this is good for the children.

MR. GREATOREX: I think that

-- I am certainly not in favour of seeing convictions, don't get me wrong, but I think you have come to some point of perhaps having to weigh -- let me ask you the question:

You are saying you feel it is better to permit the use of marijuana than to have any convictions at all.

THE PUBLIC: I believe it is better for the children that they should not not be convicted of such charges, because I think that the legal aspects are much worse than the physical aspects.

MR. GREATOREX: You see,
I am not quite certain at this point in time
that I could agree with you.

not recommend the law should be changed,
that it is not an offence and people shouldn't
be sent to prison because the law says now
you can be sent to prison for from two to seven
years for just for possession and twenty-five
years or more for trafficking. Would you
not think it is viable to, say, put it under civil offence
as a more suitable means ---

1 MR. GREATOREX: Which then 2 is giving sanction, you say? 3 THE PUBLIC: Not sanction to the effect that you are saying its okay 4 5 to take them. This is not accepted. But we think that things should be done to ---6 7 MR. GREATOREX: Yes, I 8 know what you are saying. I have some concerns about the person who has a serious record, long 9 period of incarceration, and so forth, but 10 there is also the question of how far do you 11 go and what is the long-range effect? There 12 is two sides and we haven't come to grips with 13 it enough to say what should be done. 14 THE PUBLIC: Well there is also 15 /aspect that the person who is convicted cannot 16 leave the country, they cannot travel in 17 any way, which excludes them from any 18 government work which takes them abroad. 19 It also bars them from 20 the medical profession and legal professions 21 and this is all because they felt/ they would 22 like to enjoy themselves for a little while. 23 It seems to me that this 24 is a very harsh way to deal with this type of 25 problem: to just put them on a criminal offence. 26 MR. GREATOREX: Yes, 27 I tend to agree with the effects -- they are 28 harsh -- and I think your statement is 29

correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Dr. Segal?

DR. SEGAL:

The tremendous

amount of concern shown by the Nova Scotia

Society of Public Welfare seems to concern me

very much. May I get you to search your own

conscience? How do you yourself feel or how

does the Nova Scotia Society of Public Welfare

feel specifically what was reported in the

paper today?

When two communities within a hundred miles of each other and in the same province, can take one nineteen year old and sentence him to Dorchester for two years on possession and a sixteen year old, a six months sentence for trafficking; how do you feel about something like this, where you have such a discrepancy in the sentencing when you honestly say you are concerned about helping these people in society?

MR. GREATOREX: I don't think -- Dr. Segal -- I haven't seen the paper, I don't know anything about the circumstances enough to comment to that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Greatorex.

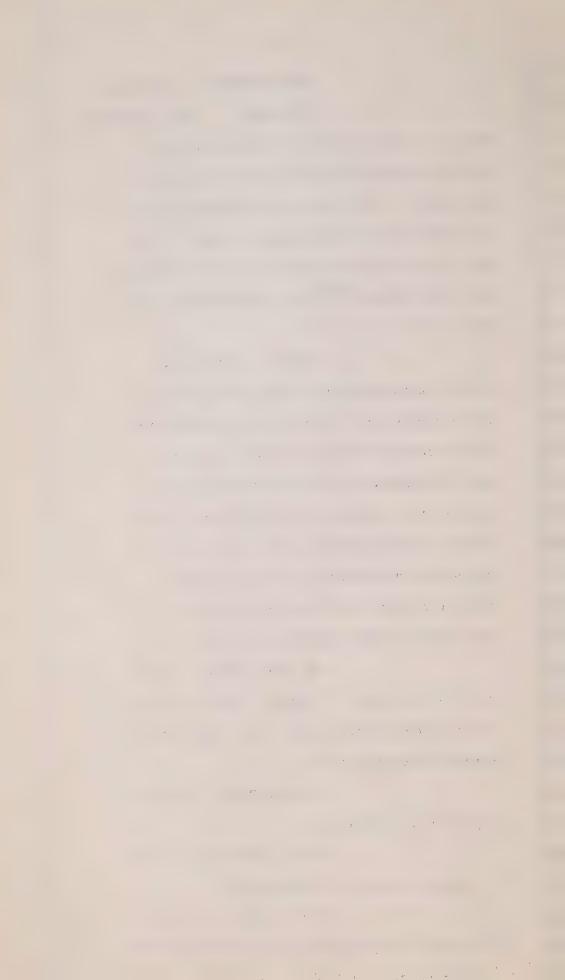
Is Mr. Don Lampre, is Mr.

Lampre the right pronunciation?

Well, that is all right,

if you don't want to you don't have to explain,

I just thought -- I took my notes that I had



here -- it is all right.

1 2

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

22 23

Well, we have had a

very full day, and a very instructive helpful day, and this is, I think, our sixth city, but I think I can say on behalf of myself and my colleagues that we feel that we have been very well received here and we have been given great assistance, and we are very grateful for the amount of effort that has been put into the preparation of these briefs and presented at our meetings, and we are highly gratified that we have had the benefit of the hearings here.

We go on to St. John's tonight, and since time is a bit tight, and we have received a very kind offer of hospitality from someone who is present here, which we want to accept,

at this time I think I am going to take the liberty of adjourning our hearings here in Halifax and thank you all for your participation.

⁻⁻⁻ Upon adjourning at 4:25 p.m.

B. The second of the second of

the second second second second second

and the second of the second o

the state of the s

and the second second second second





COTAL SETON OF LEMMINY TATCH THE NON-MEDICAL CELL OF LANCE

James (Stow Direct yet)

101 12 Court Day Enterly

202 2 Take University

i, transport 2000 i 1904 Caren di Ambiero I (1904 i 1904 i 1904 I (1905 i 1905 i 1904 i 1904)



2 - KIN 1

1 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY 2 INTO THE NON-MEDICAL USE OF DRUGS 3 4 COMMISSION D'ENQUETE SUR L'USAGE DES DROGUES A DES FINS NON MEDICALES 5 6 BEFORE: 7 Gerald LeDain, 8 Chairman, Ian Campbell, Member, 9 J. Peter Stein, Member, 10 H.E. Lehmann, M.D., Member, 11 James J. Moore, Executive Secretary, 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 RESEARCH: 19 Dr. Ralph Miller, 20 Dr. Charles Farmilo. 21 SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN: 22 Vivian Luscombe. 23 24 25 January 29, 1970, .Queen Elizabeth High School, 26 HALIFAX, Nova Scotia. 27

28

29



--- Upon commencing at 8:00 P.M.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I call this hearing of the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs to order.

Perhaps a few words of introduction might be appropriate, just a reminder of our past, the nature of our terms of reference.

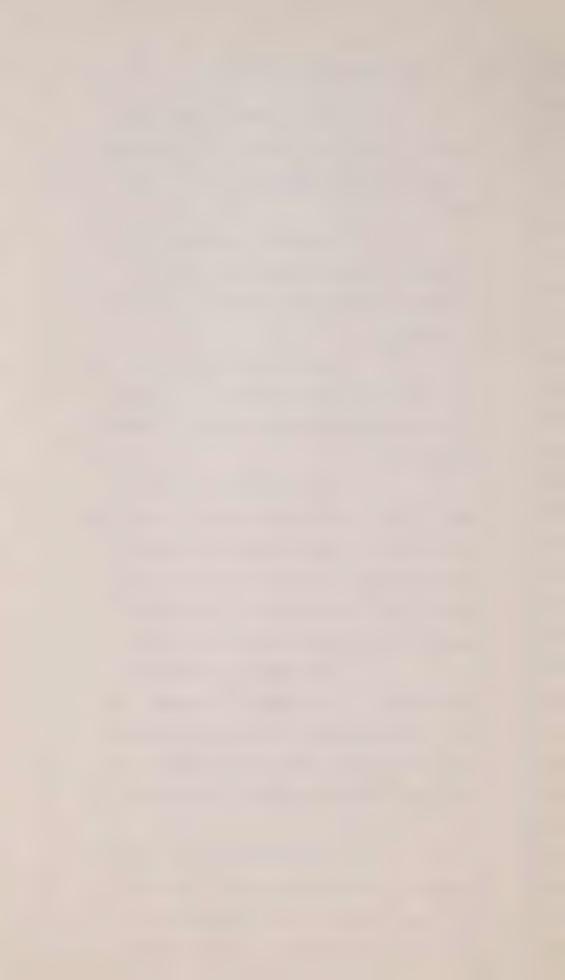
We were appointed in May, last year, as an independent Commission of Inquiry on the recommendation of the Minister of Health and Welfare.

We are asked to examine the extent of the non-medical drug use in Canada, the current state of the knowledge concerning the effects of drugs, and the causes of non-medical drug use, and the other factors which have a bearing on it, social, philosophic factors.

And then we are asked to make recommendations to the Federal Government, as to what it can do, alone or with other governments, like Provincial and Municipal Governments, to reduce the problems involved in non-medical drug use.

This inquiry has inevitably brought us to look at the present legislation as a legal treatment of the phenomena. It has been a big issue, certainly, in the inquiry.

Serious question has been raised, about the



appropriateness of the criminal law in this field, whether it is proper use of the criminal law, and this has been a major focus of concern.

We have also heard a great deal of testimony as to the cause and the meaning of this phenomena, larger meaning of it, and we hope to hear from you tonight, on both of these matters.

We also heard a great deal of evidence as to effects relative to potential harm of the various drugs, potential for individual harm, potential for social harm.

The impression that we have received from our hearings, and our studies so far, is that this whole question involves decisions basically of a moral character, moral judgments, value judgments. They are decisions we have to make together, as citizens. They are not just matters of expert knowledge, scientific knowledge. You can't pass it off to scientists completely, although we are entitled to look to a scientist to assist us to get facts.

public forum, to get the benefit of as much opinion as we can, on just what is the proper response to this challenge. And this is a challenge, there is no question about it, or we wouldn't be here tonight, and it poses very pressing problems and questions about having developed sound information, how to communicate, transmit it, get it



distributed in a timely way.

It raises fundamental questions about the role of drug education; is it a good thing at all to pass out information? Does it encourage drug use? Does it arouse a healthy curiosity, or is it the only rational path to wisdom, development of the ability to live wisely with the drugs, and so on?

These are all very difficult issues of judgment, and policy, and none of us can evade these issues, and we have formed a very strong opinion that this is a responsibility for all of us as citizens.

So we hope that you will assist us, especially in your own views.

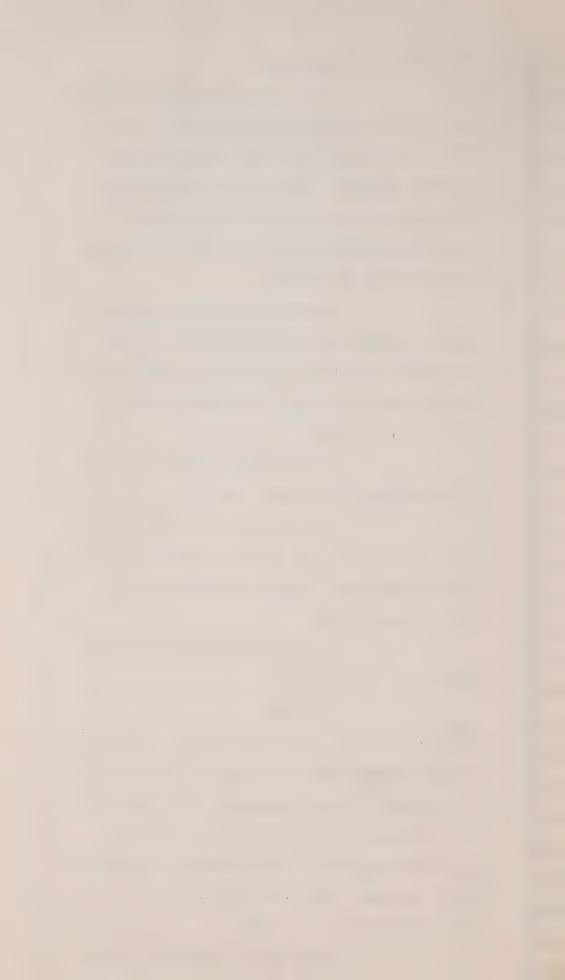
We have no plan tonight, no formal submissions. We want to be free to have informal discussions, and there are microphones placed in each aisle.

If you could be good enough to step up.

I think

will
we/start off right at the very basis, our general
attitude towards drug use, as such. I mean what
is our sense of this phenomenon? Is it unbalanced?
Is it a thing to be controlled? Is it a thing
to be indifferent to? Is it a matter of indifference
how it develops? What do we feel about it? Are
there distinctions to be made?

Some people distinguish, they



say the distinction of use and abuse, for example. Others suggest that reliance on drugs is altogether a thing to be avoided, as far as possible, although it may not be practical entirely.

I think we have to start to form some opinion. The government says we should recommend on how to reduce the problems involved in the use. There is an assumption there is problems, and we are asked to consider measures to reduce the problems.

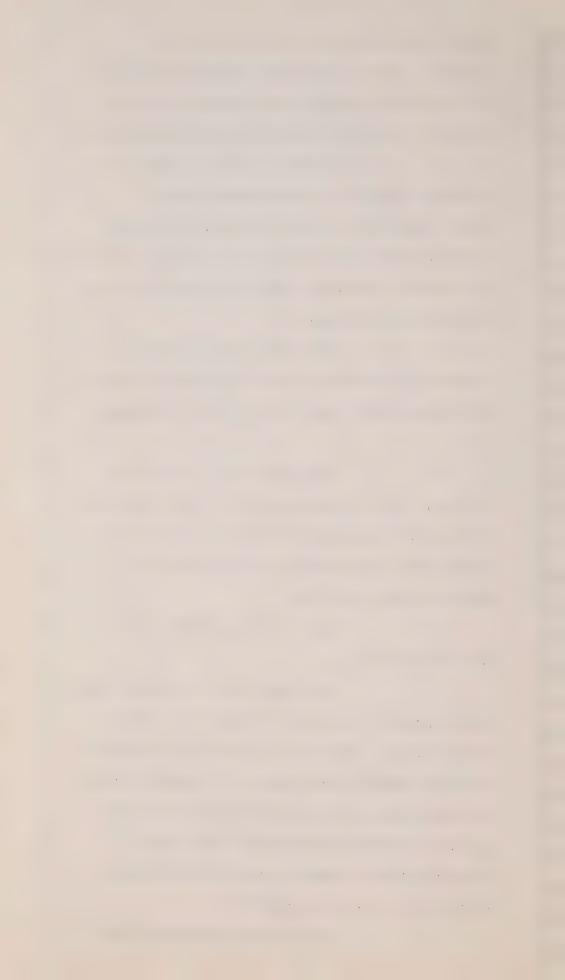
Now, what are the problems involved in non-medical use of psychotropic mood-modifying drugs? What do you think the problems are?

Some people see the problems as harm, a lot of potential harm to the individual. Some see the problems as a harm to society, and others have suggested the only problem is the present state of the law.

What is the problem? What are the problems?

And having identified them, what is the proper role of law? Should the law be in this atall? Has the government got a responsibility? Has the government got a responsibility to keep harmful substances, to prevent the availability of harmful substances? Has it got a responsibility to control quality of substances? What is the role of government?

It is a very important issue.



I don't know where else it can be decided, except in a public forum. It can't be thought up in some back room.

These are the things that are concerning us. We are trying to form judgments on this, and we would welcome your thoughts.

Is it a problem? What is the real nature of the concern here?

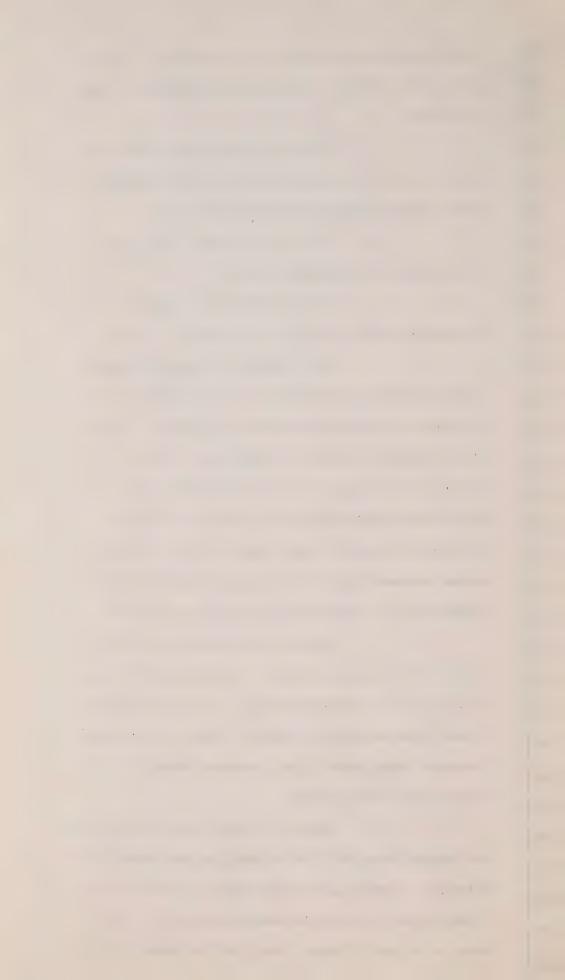
So we would -- perhaps my colleagues would like to say something on this.

I should talk out of school, but just before we started here, we had a private discussion, and in it we wondered whether we should ask you, the audience, challenge you as to why there are so many young people and so very few of the older generation, and why there seems to be a general unease between, well, the younger and the older generation, in discussing this whole problem?

Some of us thought that, well, it may not be a good thing to strengthen this idea that there is a generation gap. On the other hand, I feel that we should discuss it with you, because there are here about ninety percent younger people, very few parents.

This is a high school auditorium.

We thought this would be a familiar environment for parents. This is not only here, but in all the other cities, we had the same experience. There seem to be few of them. They are not here and they



4 5

can't speak, but perhaps some of you could surmise why your parents aren't here.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are some who are here, and it always works out this way, that those who come have to listen to the reproach for those who didn't come, and we certainly welcome those who are here.

But Dr. Lehmann is expressing a concern we had. Speaking in proportionate terms, we have been exposed to a good cross-section of adult opinion.

Gentleman at the microphone.

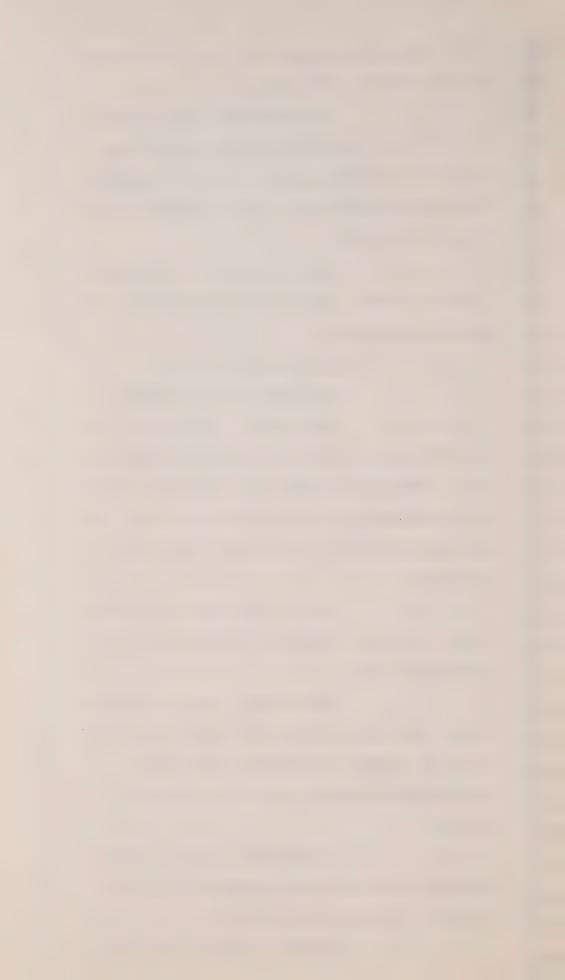
THE PUBLIC: Two questions for the Commission: back to the supporting summation of the Commission's reasons for operating, reasons for development, and what you hoped to attain, and you stated you would try to gather data outside of Canada.

To what extent will you be doing this? What other countries will you be obtaining information from?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, in 1970 we expect, and this is during this year, we expect to, if not as a group, individually visit certain countries for specific inquiries into specific matters.

For example, the Scandinavian approach as to control of amphetamines is a thing we have to examine at first hand.

We have to find out how others



have approached the problem of drug classification, technical matters of classification, different problems of that kind, on specific issues.

Quite frankly, we haven't decided yet what we can usefully do, to take advantage of the experience with cannabis in other countries. We are giving very careful thought to it, taking the best advice that we can. But there are certain apparent problems there, and we are not sure that we can overcome them, or what we could do would be applicable.

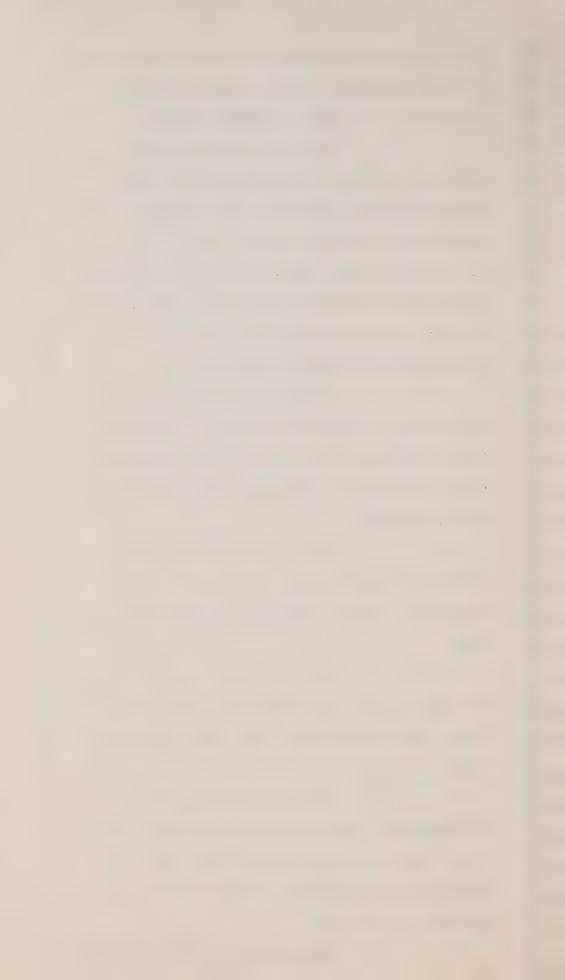
There are important cultural differences, as you know, between our situation here, and situations in some of these countries where there has been widespread, and long-standing use of cannabis.

But we certainly want to do whatever is feasible, and we haven't yet determined, though, just precisely what should be done.

We, of course, have read, we are familiar with the studies that come out of there, going back to the Indian Hemp Commission study.

But whether we can make a retrospective, useful retrospective study of use there, that would be applicable, that would be relevant for our purposes in North America, is not clear at this time.

And just what would be involved



in time, and resources, and local permission, and so on, local co-operation to carry that out, is not yet clear to us.

THE PUBLIC: Second question:
early this morning, at the beginning of tonight's
session, it was mentioned that youth uses drugs,
and the emphasis has been placed on youth using
drugs.

Now, Professor Whitehead provided us with some interesting statistics during the afternoon. I wonder if the Professor has any information concerning the use of tranquilizers among the adult population in Canada?

THE CHAIRMAN: Is Professor

Whitehead here tonight?

THE PUBLIC: Right behind me.

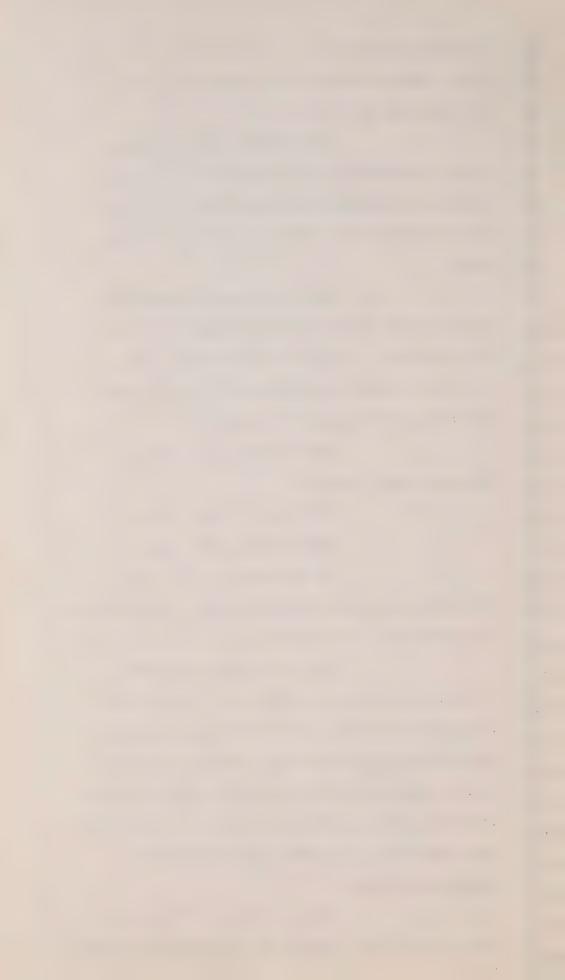
THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

DR. WHITEHEAD: Thank you.

Not really any more information than I have provided this afternoon, and sketched it out very briefly.

For those people who weren't there this afternoon, I would cite once more the study that was done in California by Blumm where they tried to ascertain what patterns of drug use is in a normal population of adults, and so on, and of course, the characterization of that population was high rates of drug use, and high rates of multiple drug use.

That is, adults, even normal adults use a great variety of -- adults use tranquil-



izers, use barbiturates, use alcohol, tobacco, birth control pills and various other kinds of drugs.

So both prescription drugs, and non-prescription drugs that can be purchased over the counter, and so in a sense, the idea of non-medical drug use is certainly not a problem that centers solely on youth.

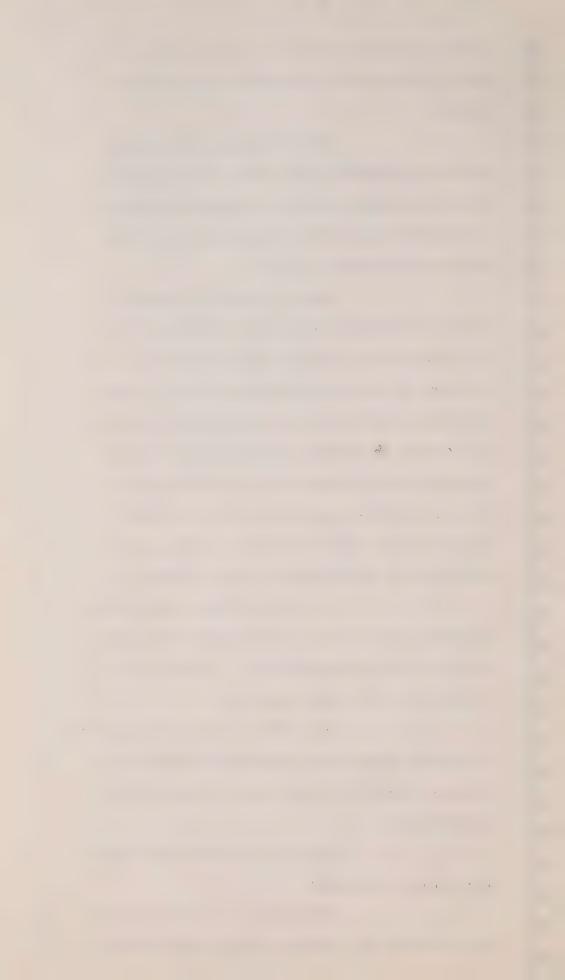
Rather, one of the reasons
that it has really come to our attention, is the
fact that there are many youngsters using it, and
in spite of what many youngsters think it shows
something seriously of the older generation, for
the younger generation. Because maybe if there
were older people using drugs, and using drugs
in such a way as to get in trouble with them,
there probably wouldn't be such a thing as the
Commission on the Non-Medical Use of Drugs.

So in that sense, I think that, you know, those of us who are relatively young, should be rather pleased that much attention is devoted to the topic right now.

MR. STEIN: I would be interested in knowing whether the gentleman who asked the question about our international travel had any suggestions.

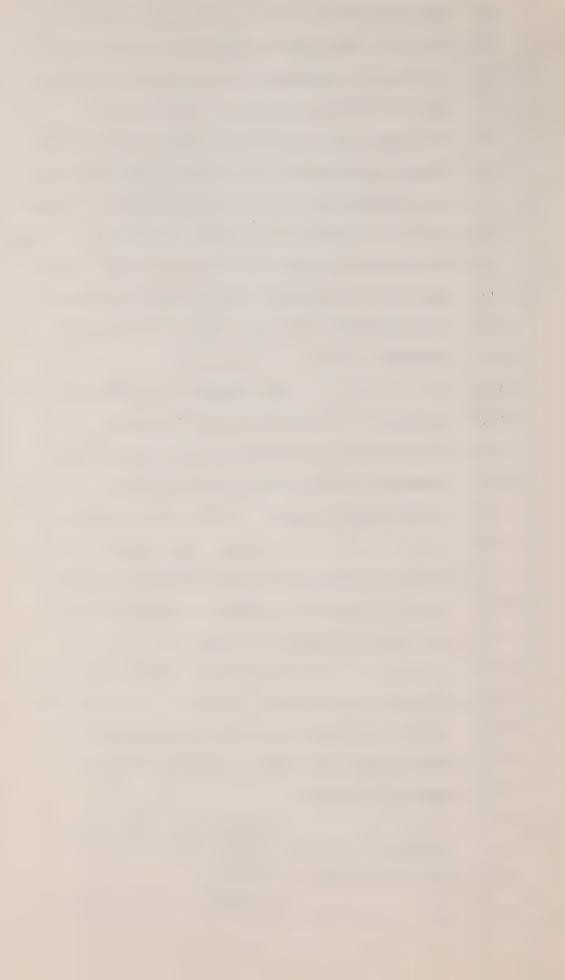
Did you have something in mind you wanted to propose?

THE PUBLIC: I think the thing that prompted me, besides seeing it mentioned in



B.PROUSE
TREFORTING SERVICES

1 | your summarization, was the fact that I believe 2 Mr. Segal, when speaking about carrying on research, 3 mentioned the importation of drugs from the United 4 States which he was dealing with at the time. 5 The importation of drugs for research in the United 6 States, I wondered why this was not provided by the 7 Canadian Governemnt or if it was provided for research. 8 And in this sense I thought that if you were carrying 9 on a research program with the United States govern-10 ment, if the commission, or a group in Canada was 11 also carrying on relations with the United States, 12 concerning drugs. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. We are in 14 contact with the research being carried on in the 15 United States, and we are trying to form a clear 16 impression of what research is in progress, and what 17 we might expect from it, within the foreseeable future 18 Of course, the Canadian Government 19 through the Department of National Health and Welfare 20 has invited people to engage in research, and they 21 have offered to supply cannabis. 22 Now we heard some problems from 23 Dr. Seigel this morning, involved in that particular funding, and they have in fact sent out letters 24 25 indicating the procedure for obtaining approval, 26 obtaining cannabis. 27 It remains to be seen what the response is to that, and what difficulties, if any, 28 arise, in getting it effective. 29 DR. LEHMANN: In connection with this, I should like to point out that this general 30



emotional charge that surrounds the whole drug.

question, particularly cannabis at the time, has

left its imprint also on scientists, and researchers,

and it is quite interesting, sometimes a little

irritating to see how, even in discussion between

scientists across the border; for instance, there

is a good deal of emotional haze, and instead of

simply being irritated with the red tape, or lack

of funds which exists across the border about

anything, all of a sudden it becomes focused, as

if this was all due to the fact that one is inquiring

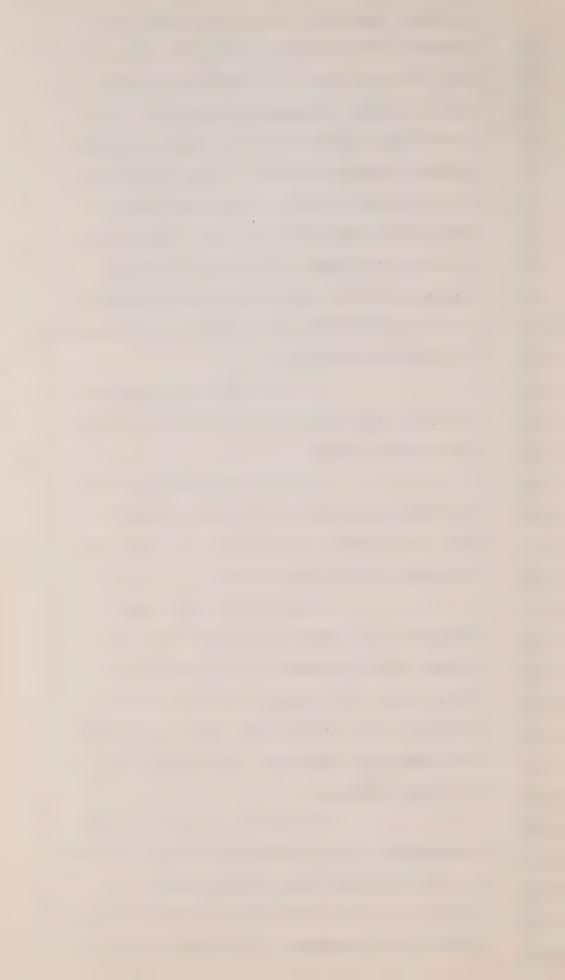
or trying to get cannabis.

A lot of the difficulties that exist, are just simply the usual red tape, bureaucratic difficulties.

But as I just mentioned, the emotional irritation about the whole thing, is such that everybody gets involved, and there are no special difficulties about it.

There may have been some in governments, but there is now a good deal of evidence that governments in the United States and in Canada, are trying to do their best to make this stuff available for research, but there are bureaucratic obstacles. There always have been about anything.

THE PUBLIC: Earlier on today,
getting back to this afternoon's session, I believe
we were discussing researching cannabis, and I
believe one of the Commissioners stated that it
was not really necessary, or he didn't feel it was



all that necessary, to continue researching into cannabis as a lot had been done in that in Canada.

If a lot of research has been done, much of this information must have been forwarded to the Canadian government. Do you know, have you been in contact with the Canadian government, what the present government's stand on possible legalization of marijuana is, or the effects of marijuana, at this present moment?

Or can you speak to that, as

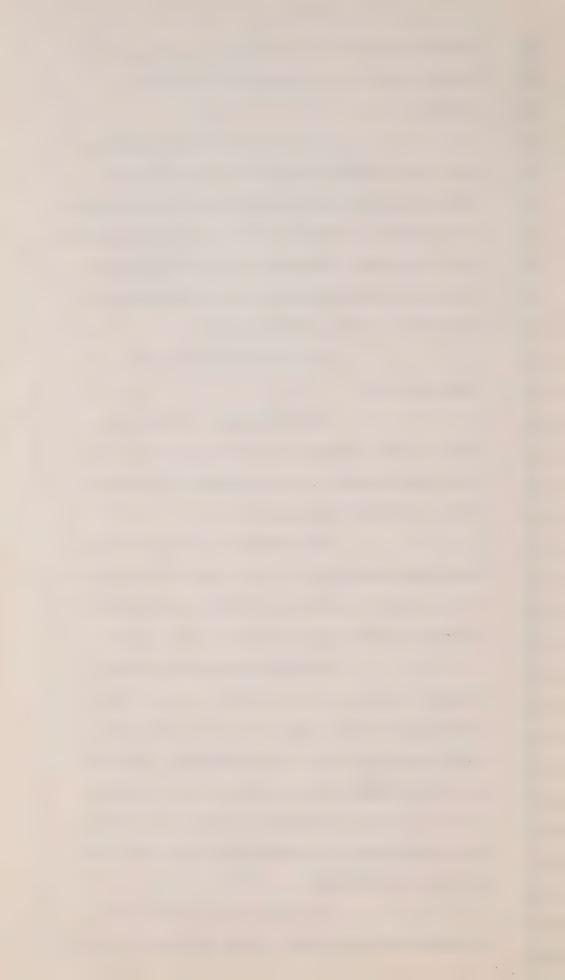
Commissioners?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the answer to the first question is no, we don't know what their position is; and secondly, if we did know, we couldn't speak to it.

MR. CAMPBELL: I would like to simply add here, that all of us make the assumption the government is going to listen to what we say seriously, take serious accounts of our report.

The purpose of meetings like tonight, is not so much, I think, for us to give information at this time, but to hear what you would like us to say to the government, what would you like a Commission like this to say, that your anxiety is to be expressed, or policies you wish, to the government, or explanations you would like put to the government.

We are really in your hands, and hopefully we can play a role that can be useful



to you as the Canadian people, as for a vehicle in which you could speak to the government, and the way the government should listen.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman at the microphone.

a book here, Drugs and the Law, by Reginald Whittier, and it is called "The Canadian Scene". It is under the Narcotics Control Act that a man is considered guilty until he is proven not guilty.

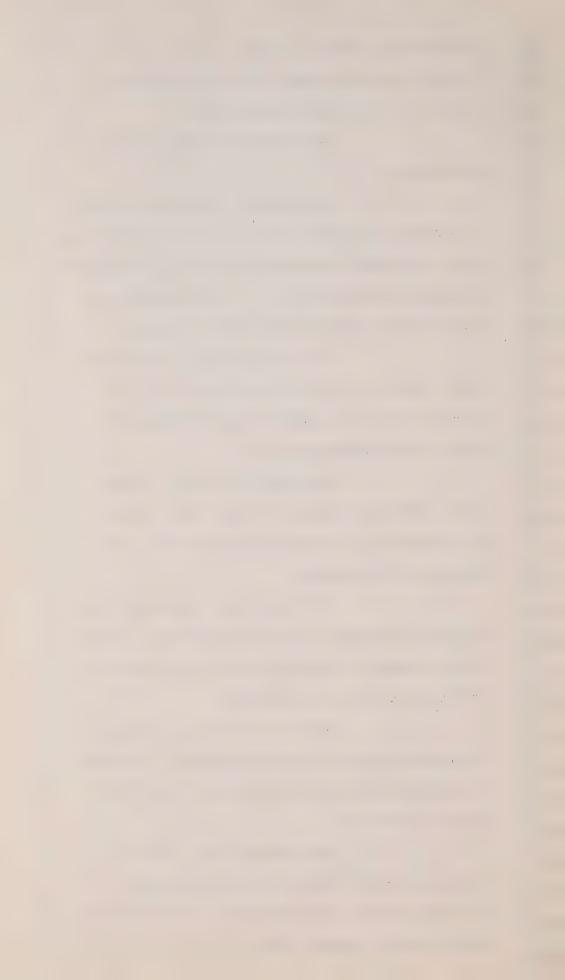
If this is true, and then from there, why is it done this way? Why isn't it done the normal way, where you are innocent until you are proven guilty?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think
he is referring there to the fact that a charge
for possession, a charge of possession for the
purpose of trafficking.

It is sufficient for the Crown to prove possession, in order to shift the burden to the accused, to prove that he is not possessing it for the purpose of trafficking.

And the way the law is set up, is, the Crown has to prove possession. The burden is on the Crown to prove possession within the meaning of the law.

Then the accused, and the and defense is heard / the defense must prove that it was not possession for trafficking, and the Crown has an option to answer that.



4 5

This is a departure, yes, from the general principle, and I don't think it is for me to attempt to explain it, or justify it.

It is one of the exceptions to the regular procedures which have been thought necessary, for effective law enforcement in this field.

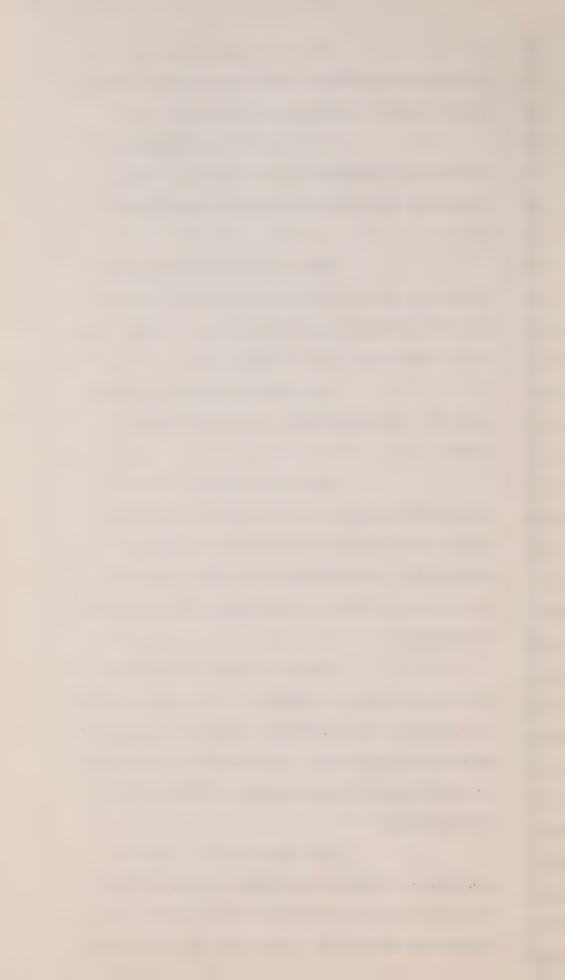
But it is certainly one that
we have to look at critically, and it is one of
the, if you want, one of the prices. I mean, there
is no other way to put it, perhaps.

It is one of the prices being paid, for law enforcement in this particular field.

There is no doubt that law enforcement is difficult in this area, because of the nature of the conduct which is being prohibitive. The problem arises from the fact that there is seldom a third party with an interest to complain.

There is seldom a third party
who has any harm to complain of. So that the police
must discover these offenses themselves, they must
adapt certain technique, and the proof is difficult
to make. Proof of trafficking is difficult to
make directly.

Now, as I say, it is not my position to justify, or attempt to explain beyond that, but I mean that I think that this is, and I can only assure you, this is one of the features



of the present legal situation, which we have to note, and emphasize.

THE PUBLIC: Is this burden of proof position contradictory to the present law?

THE CHAIRMAN: I wouldn't

express an opinion on that. It hasn't been challenged under the Bill of Rights, but I wouldn't express an opinion, and I can't express an opinion here.

Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: Thank you, sir.

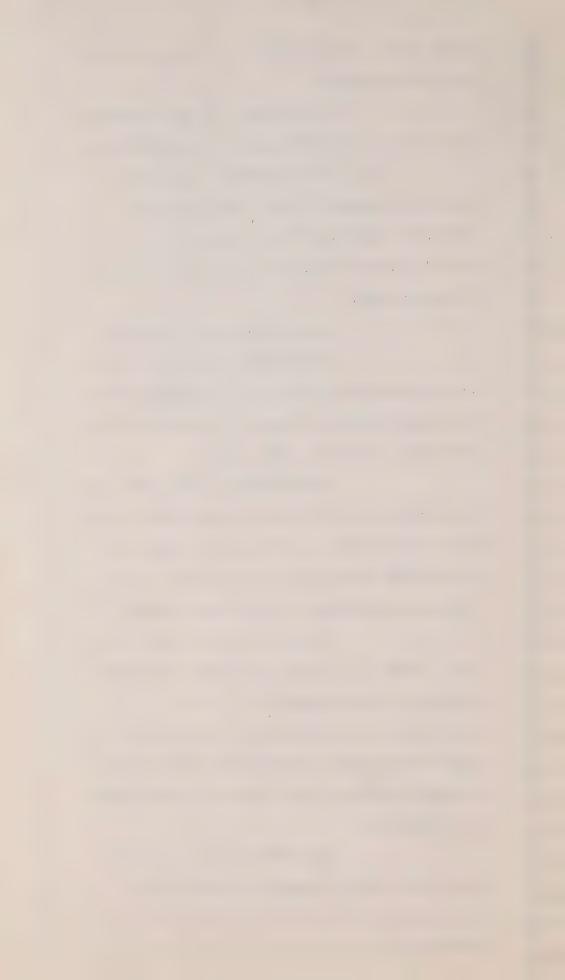
Can the Commission give us any information as to the present sources of origin of cannabis sativa (marijuana), hashish, Indian hemp.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, again you see, this is a fact on which we must report to the best of our ability, at the interim stage, and at the final stage, and it is difficult for us to make any statements on that here tonight.

Perhaps I can say this much; that I think it is pretty well common knowledge that one of the problems here is that

we are given to believe that a lot of the people who are most concerned about the offense of simple possession, are involved to some degree in trafficking.

In other words, it is not so easy in the case of cannabis, to make clear distinctions between simple possession and trafficking.



3 4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

It may be that a distinction should be made with respect to trafficking. But the picture is far from clear-cut, and particularly with respect to cannabis, and we certainly have reason to believe that a lot of users, if you wish, are involved in what the law defines as trafficking.

16

So that this is a matter of considerable consequence. It is a very complicated factor in the situation. I don't think I can go further than that on the subject of supply, and distribution, at this time.

We have come to hear you, you know, and I know it may be disappointing to some people, but our function is not to really furnish information.

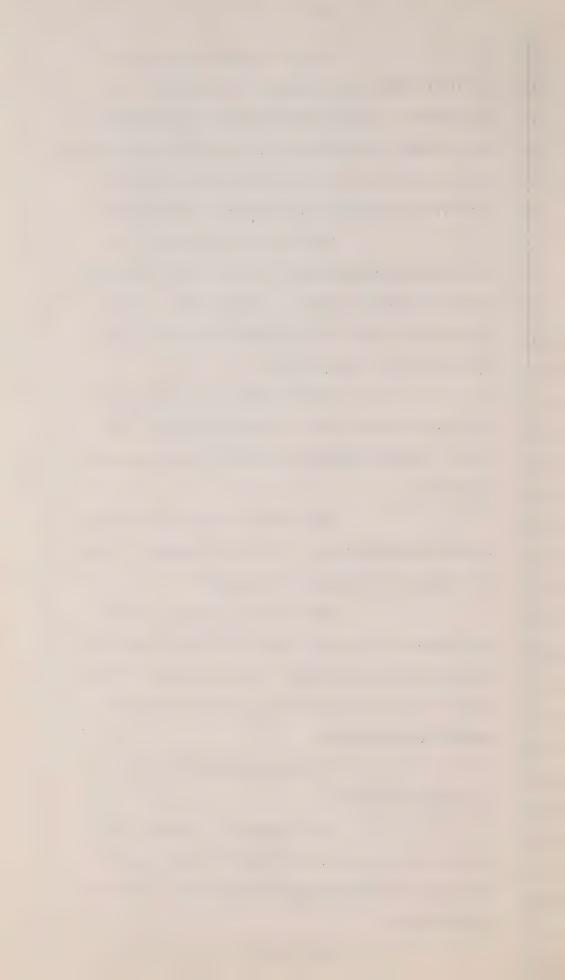
THE PUBLIC: Thank you for not answering my question. I want to know who is going to make all the money by selling it.

What I want to know is, who is the pusher on the grand scale, not the little fellow standing around the corner with a cigarette in his hand. I want to know who is the fellow behind making large profits.

I know something about the question I asked you.

THE CHAIRMAN: I wonder if you wouldn't tell us what you have in mind, because your question does suggest you have some opinions of your own.

THE PUBLIC: I have come to



learn, and to listen.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are competing for that position.

I am afraid it is going to be a stand-off. I have been, if anything, a little more discrete than you.

The gentleman at the microphone.

Why do you wonder about that?

THE PUBLIC: I wonder if it is not politically possible for the legalization of marijuana, and the transportation of marijuana, until the United States does so?

MR. STEIN: Do you want to

expand on that?

THE PUBLIC: Well, I just feel that marijuana can't be legalized in Canada, until really it is in the United States, because if it was allowed to be transported around Canada, it would be a little contradictory to the United States, and we are the son of the United States.

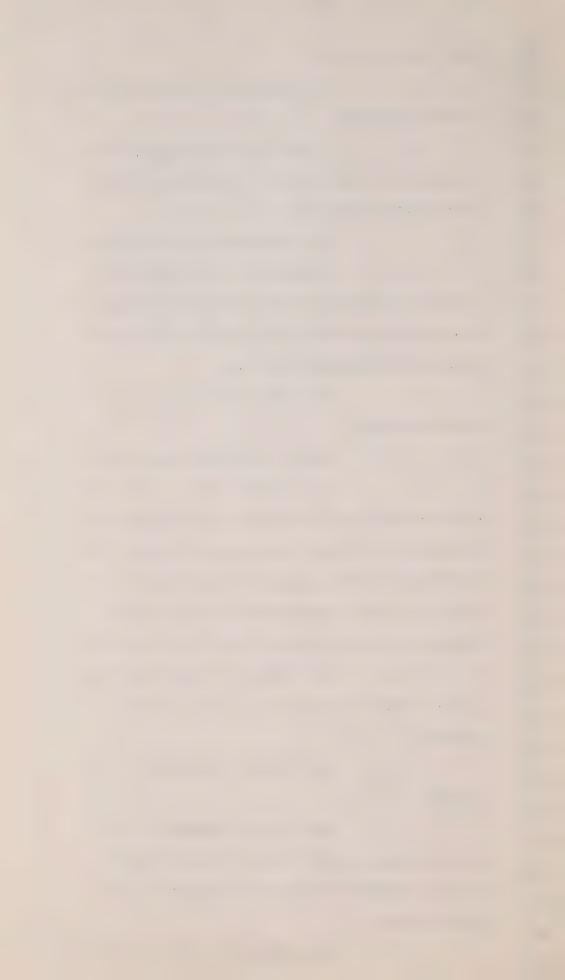
DR. LEHMANN: Do you mean that as a statement of fact, or as your personal opinion?

THE PUBLIC: My personal

opinion.

Now, we are dependent on the United States so much now, that we can't make a step on marijuana until it is legalized in the United States.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your view



on the merits of the case?

Putting aside for the moment what you may think is political difficulties, what are your views on the merits of the question?

THE PUBLIC: I would say that the Commission isn't going to be any use, because it can't be legalized practically in Canada, until it is legalized in the United States, because we are so dependent on the United States.

DR. LEHMANN: Canada makes its own laws; it always has.

THE PUBLIC: Well, that could

be.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lady at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: The young man may

they were a little concerned down in the United
States that they would have, if Canada legalizes
drugs, that they will have to do it, and in fact,
some of the young people down there think you have
already done it.

of the programs, and speaking about the Commission, and I think the young people didn't really hear, they weren't really listening about that.

But in your trips in the country, are you going to New York, and the Bronx, and really get what the studies are down there?

Not from the , you know, the



doctors and the people with degrees, but the people who have been addicts?

I think you would get rather educated if you listened to someone like W.L.I.V. and the "Long John" program, and you would really get an idea what the drug situation is like.

If you knew how much, in

New York, it is legal to have a certain amount of

marijuana in your possession. Do you know if

that is a fact?

I think it is, and I don't know how much it is, but it doesn't seem to have cured the marijuana pushers.

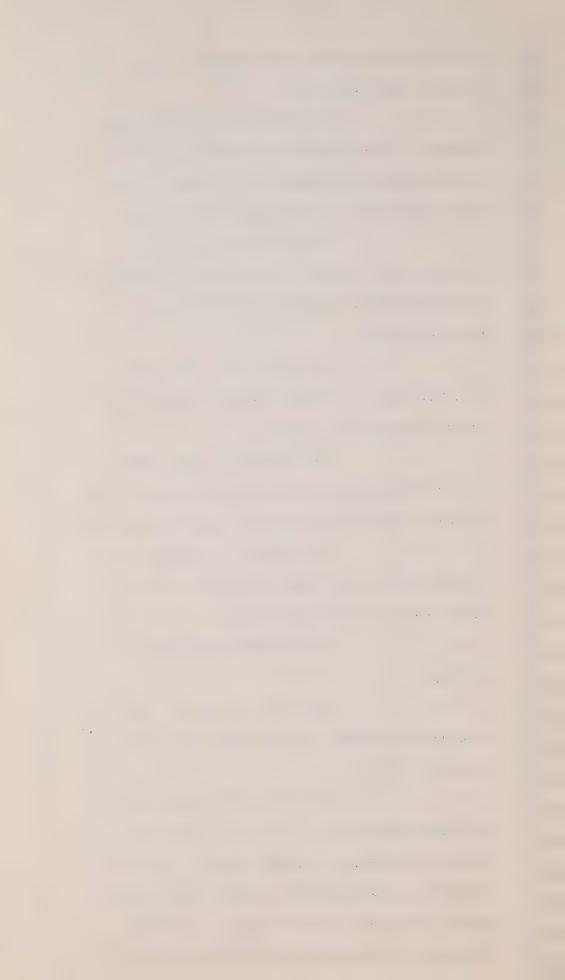
THE CHAIRMAN: Well, what will we learn about the addicts in New York? What are your views on the subject? You must have some.

THE PUBLIC: I certainly have a page of them, but I don't think the young people really want to hear them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why don't you try them?

THE PUBLIC: Because I am not an eloquent speaker, for one thing, and I am scared.

But I was listening, like the last two Sunday nights, to W.L.I.V. and it is called "Drug Scene, the Bad Scene", and I am wondering, here in Canada, would we want to, say, five or ten years from now, hear pleading residents of Harlem and from Harlem, pleading to



4 5

get this monkey off our back, this drug business.

This man did say it, he said the only way with education is by drug addicts that have been going into the school, not these professors that have learned it by books, but by people who, you know, that know what it is all about.

I just wouldn't want it to happen here in Canada, that we would have to feel despair, and feel that there isn't anything we can do now about it.

This is the way some of the

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that the

way you feel?

speakers ---

THE PUBLIC: No, not now, but

I don't want it to happen here. But I would if

I lived in Harlem.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you think the approach of it is, is it law?

THE PUBLIC: I imagine

education for one thing.

And I don't think we are ready for it, and I don't think you should throw kids in jail.

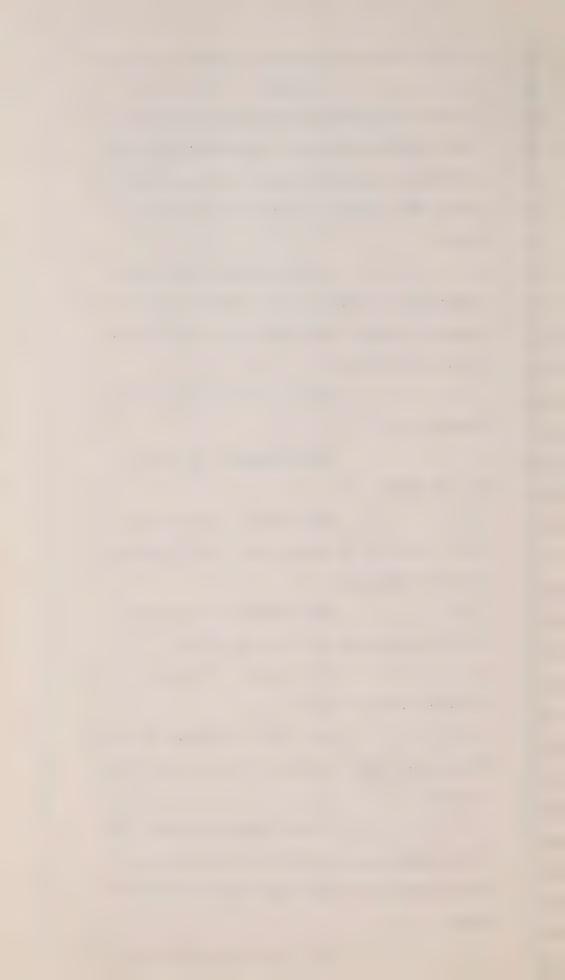
I don't know the answer, but

I sure don't want to see lives destroyed in a

whole community, really taken over by the drug

scene.

And I have some more names here



I will give you after in an interview.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: Mr. Chairman, the

first thing I would like to say, is I am getting
a little sick and tired of the so-called "generation
gap".

I don't think there is any generation gap between you or I, and I don't think, and we don't class ourselves in a class generation gap between our grandparents and ourselves, and there is no generation gap as far as I am concerned between teenagers, and young people and myself.

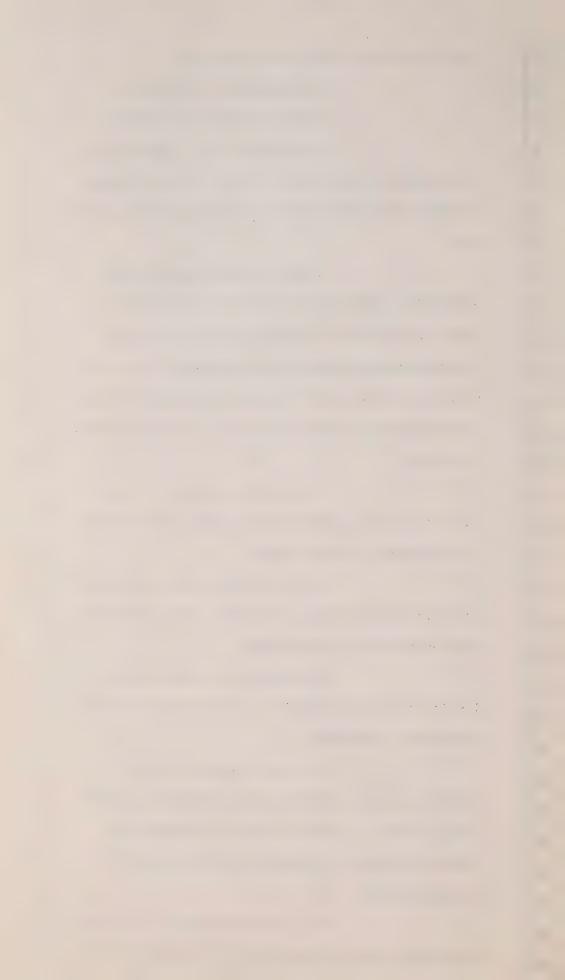
I have five children, I have three teenagers, and I am not speaking from lack of knowledge in that regard.

If you speak to your teenagers they will speak to you, so there is no generation gap, as far as I am concerned.

This generation gap thing is just an excuse for people to evade certain issues, and certain questions.

Now, getting back to the subject at hand, which is the non-medical use of drugs, firstly, seventy percent of prescribed drugs in Canada, are used by thirty percent of the population.

Now, some gentleman, Whitehead, mentioned earlier, with regard to the use of



tranquilizers, amphetamines, etc., barbiturates, and that with the population.

Well, I think that he will find that as people get older, once they pass forty, that is the time when they get more around to using tranquilizers, amphetamines, barbiturates, etc.

But for medical reasons. Not for -- to go on a flight, or take a trip, etc. Whatever you want to call it.

Getting back to the cannabis,

I think the way, from the knowledge we have up

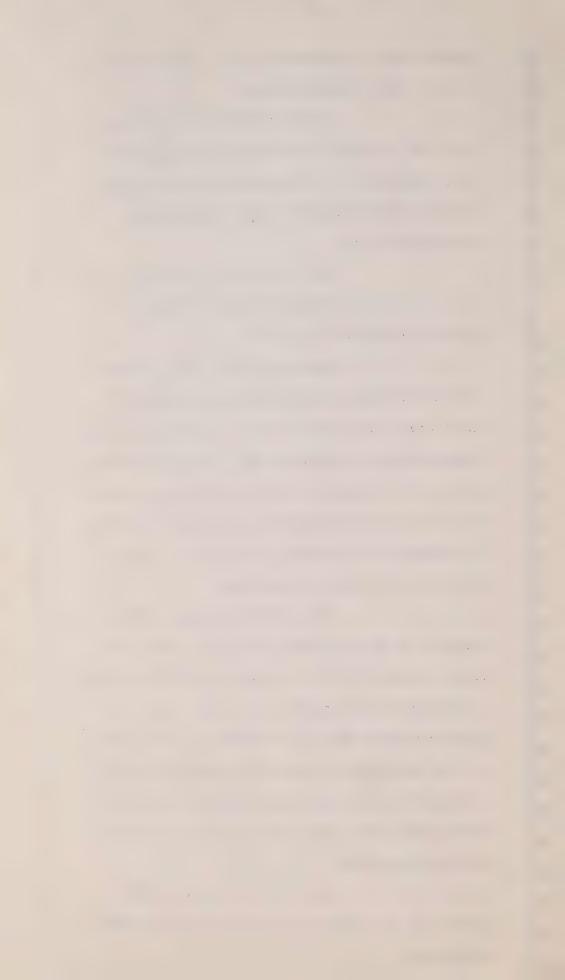
until now, with regards to it, I think that there
should be some legislation made, whereby a young

person who is caught carrying cannabis, or caught
in the use of marijuana and that, they should not
be charged as a criminal, and have it on their

record for the rest of their days.

We all have, at one time or another, as we get older and go back and think about things we did in our youth, and that, we can all remember smoking corn silk, etc. And our parents thought that was terrible at that time, and had there been a conviction against smoking corn silk at that time, I am afraid a lot of us today would have a very serious list of crimes against our record.

So I think it is the same thing that is happening today, that young people experience.



1

2 3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

Experiments in the right direction are commendable, and should be pushed up, and helped along.

But unfortunately, some of the experiments that have been going along, especially with marijuana, I am dead against it, but I can see the young people doing this because when we were young -- we were younger -- I am not going to say we were young, I am still young, but when we were younger, we also did things that were classified as experimentation, but fortunately a lot of these things we were fortunate to get away with.

But the main thing I want to say, is the fact that I think marijuana, or cannabis, should not be an indictable offense against the person put on the record. That this should be tried, the law enforcement agencies should definitely try harder to stop the pushing of it, the growing of it, and the sale of it, because we are all aware of the fact that you cannot buy it legally.

You cannot buy it legally. If it is illegal to be sold, then it has to be a crime against the law.

This is the main thing, as far as I am concerned, that the young people, especially in their formative years, when they are growing up and experimenting and that, they want to go along with the game, and someone gets caught, and they



3

4

5 6

7

8 9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

turn around and they have this on their record for the rest of their lives.

And another ten or fifteen years time, that could have some, or cause some very serious effect to a person who is trying to get ahead, if once they have a criminal record.

We know what it is like to try to get ahead in the future with that.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is your objection to marijuana, an objection based on the fact that it is against the law, or do you have objections to the drug beyond that?

Are there characteristics to the drug, or characteristics of the effects of marijuana, that lead you to oppose these drugs?

THE PUBLIC: I have an objection to it, firstly it is against the law, and secondly I object to marijuana because of the reports that we receive. They seem to indicate that the use of marijuana could lead to going higher onto the hard drugs.

That is the problem.

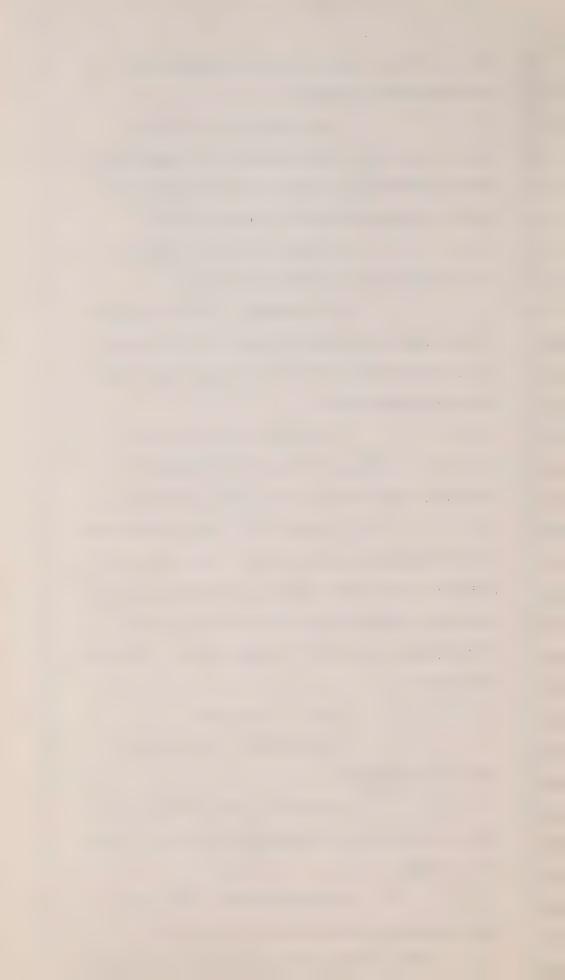
THE CHAIRMAN: What was the

effect of corn silk?

THE PUBLIC: The effect of corn silk was the fact that you got grounded, you didn't go on a trip.

You went through a trip, and there was quite a little room that they had.

That was about the only effect of corn silk,



but from what we read in the newspapers, and all the newspapers, and that the effects of marijuana are entirely different, and every week you are reading where some young person has turned around and committed suicide, or had something else happen to them, due to smoking marijuana, due to having what they call a "bad trip".

And anything like that, I am against.

I am against anybody driving a car ninety miles an hour.

DR. LEHMANN: There is very little evidence, really, that any suicides have occurred because of a bad marijuana trip.

THE PUBLIC: Well then, we will add LSD, lysergic acid for a change.

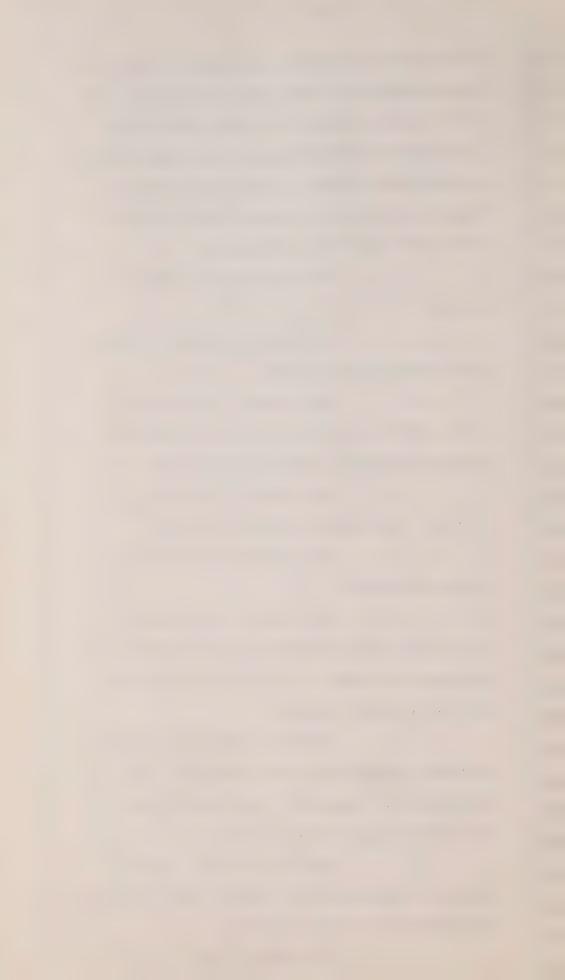
Some people apparently get a trip either way.

DR. LEHMANN: Now, if there would be no legal obstacle, as Dean Campbell just proposed for a moment, how would you feel about your own teenage children?

Would you oppose their smoking marijuana, or would you leave them alone, and make their own decisions? And why would you feel the way you feel about it?

THE PUBLIC: Well, from the present information that I have, I would definitely be against them smoking marijuana.

DR. LEHMANN: Why?



3

4

5 6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

THE PUBLIC: Why? Because of the results and that, that we read in the news media, rightly or wrongly.

DR. LEHMANN: That would mean there would first of all have to be information through the news, which is always reliable.

THE PUBLIC: You know we live in the best country in the world, but it still isn't Utopia, and until that happens we won't have a Utopian news service.

DR. LEHMANN: Would you think that much of the problem then, is due to the fact that wrong information is being disseminated through the news media, and that is why there is such a discrepancy in the attitude of the two generations to the drugs?

That one generation relies on the news media, and the other one doesn't?

THE PUBLIC: No, I think that a lot of the news commentators, and the editors and writers, are just as confused and mixed up as we are with regards to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, I don't want to make an unpopular announcement, but I am asked by the fire marshall to state that smoking is prohibited in the auditorium. Any kind of smoking.

THE PUBLIC: Is there anything further you wish to ask me?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.



Would you approve reliable information about drugs being given out in the schools, at a fairly early age, in a form that can be assimilated, depending on age, but would you approve of telling it like it is, as they say, in the education system, on drugs?

THE PUBLIC: Yes, definitely.

Unless you have the

information between all stratas of the society,
and all age groups, we can't arrive, or be able
to assess these different problems, and I am in
favour of starting the education of drugs and that,
at the earliest ages, the earliest grades.

We start at grade one, or grade two, and go right through.

You can't get too much information in things like this.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: Sir, I am trying

to get a little information from you as well.

THE CHAIRMAN: Here we go

again.

THE PUBLIC: Yes.

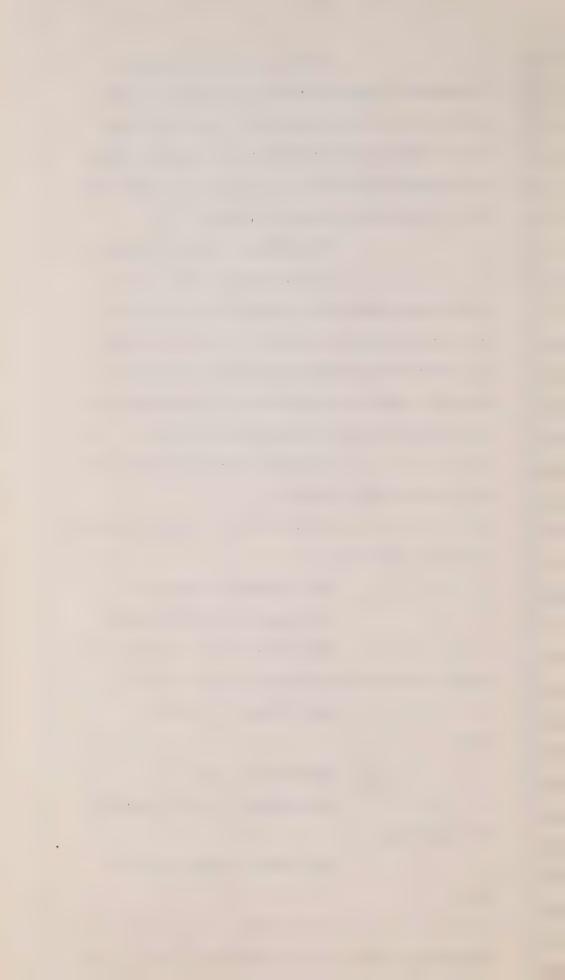
THE CHAIRMAN: I will probably

list this one.

THE PUBLIC: Well I hope you

don't.

Mr. Chairman, in your terms of reference as such, do you consider as part of your



policy, any report to incorporate any statement to the effect as to what particular groups, in your experience, are pushing, and who are supporting the use of this substance?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have got to get to the bottom of the distribution system, to the best of our ability.

I don't mind disposing, right here and now, that it is not easy, for reasons that you can probably imagine yourselves.

But we are acquiring some impressions, and some information, and I believe we have some distance to go yet on that subject.

Occasionally we get windfalls of information, but there is another thing about it.

We have no reason to believe it is a static situation.

In fact, we have every reason to believe that it is a very shifting, changing, one.

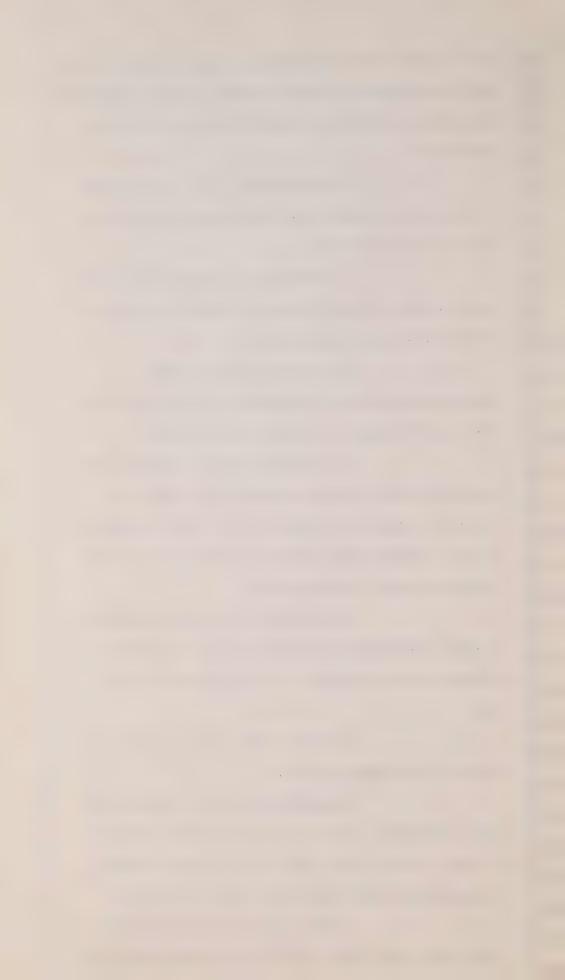
Some people may, by the accident of arrest, be replaced on the market by an entirely different type of people. It is difficult to pin down.

But let me put this to you, if I may, ask you a question now.

Supposing there was evidence, and I say supposing, that leaving these drugs, any one of them, on an illegal basis, would lead inevitably to organized crime taking over the distribution.

What would be your conclusion about that, from that, as to whether they should be

4 5



left on an illegal basis?

Would that possibility, or even if the evidence could be shown, would that inevitability influence your judgment, as to whether these drugs, or any one of them, should be left on an illegal basis? I am asking you.

Yes, it is an important judgment.

Yes, I am asking you. What would be your reaction
on the basis drugs were to be left on an illegal
basis could you believe that organized crime would
take over the distribution of these drugs?

out, in your own point of address here, you pointed out this was a relatively young audience, did you not?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE PUBLIC: Right. At least we agree on that point.

Now, under the circumstances,

I don't think the question and the way in which
you put it, is a fair one, because this audience
is not in a position to judge, or to evaluate, or
to express an accurate opinion on that subject,
which is better put to a better trained and better
-- older age group.

THE CHAIRMAN: I put it to

you.

THE PUBLIC: Your question is not one which should be accurately answered by a group of this type.

.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: I put the question to you. 2 THE PUBLIC: You can put anything 3 you like to me, and I am not obliged to answer. 4 THE CHAIRMAN: I am glad we 5 have got that point cleared up. 6 THE PUBLIC: Right. I am 7 certainly not impressed, sir, with the spirit in 8 which you are conducting this inquiry. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry about 10 that. 11 THE PUBLIC: This is an inquiry, 12 not an inquisition, and if you try that game I 13 think I have a few years on you, my boy. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: I will concede 15 that too. 16 The gentleman at the microphone 17 over there. 18 THE PUBLIC: Excuse me, sir, 19 if we are not capable of making our judgments 20 for ourselves, does that mean you were? 21 THE PUBLIC: Good fun. I never 22 thought I would have so much fun this evening. 23 Well, the answer might -- who 24 was the last gentleman that spoke? Do you mind 25 asking that question again? 26 Do you mind repeating your 27 question again? 28 THE PUBLIC: It appears to me, 29 that you think we are a bunch of long-haired people

.

 $p_{ij}^{(i)} = p_{ij}^{(i)} = p_{i$

11000

v to a second to the second of the second of

and their

and the same of the same

the state of the s

in the word direction of the few his

and the second of the second o

The state of the s

that are not capable of using our own judgment. 1 Is this correct? 2 THE PUBLIC: No, no, no, you 3 get me wrong. 4 It is up to you, it is your 5 business, not mine. 6 All I am saying is that I am 7 looking at this from an older point of view, if 8 you are gracious enough to accord to me, sir. Thank 9 you very much. 10 And all I am saying, that from 11 the point of view of a person of my age, I view 12 this position differently, and I am not trying to 13 express, or force my views upon you. 14 I am simply stating that I am 15 prepared to discuss this particular aspect with 16 individuals my own age, before an audience of which 17 the average age is that of my own, that's all. 18 I am not wishing to force my 19 views upon you in any way whatsoever. 20 This is a Commission of Inquiry, 21 and I am inquiring. 22 23 why are you not sitting up there, sir? 24 25 microphone. 26 27 28

29

30

THE PUBLIC: If you are inquiring, THE CHAIRMAN: Lady at the THE PUBLIC: Sir, I would like to make a recommendation, as a parent, and I strongly support Mr. Perry's recommendation that drug information should be divulged at the earliest

••

.

.

e de la companya de

5

6

4

7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

age possible, and that the child afford the ability to assimilate it can do this very thing.

I think this is extremely important, at all levels.

Furthermore, when Mr. Perry was speaking about marijuana being used, I think, according to the information in Halifax, that the marijuana, or some of it, that has been analyzed, has been found to contain serious harmful parts.

Whether marijuana is or not, I don't want to discuss that. However, I understand that they have found strychnine, which is in rat poison, and such things as this.

And for this very reason, I think as a parent, that take the child as young as you can, and tell him the facts as we know them, and I would like to make this recommendation.

And if any of our youth here can please give any ideas, or constructive criticism on why the parents aren't here, if it is lack of interest, or what, I am sure the parents that are here would welcome it tonight.

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very

much.

You made me think of something which Dr. Segal said this morning, and I meant to ask him about the evidence of that.

I hope he doesn't mind if I ask him. He is here tonight.

and the second second second

.

, ,

I think, marijuana was found with strychnine, and I think that you mentioned a lighter fluid and alkaloids.

DR. SEGAL: Lighter fluid, ergo-alkaloids, and possibly DMT and/or depressants, or speed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Where was this verified, as a matter of fact? Where was this discovered?

DR. SEGAL: Right here in the Food and Drug Laboratories.

Specifically ergo-alkaloids.

MR. CAMPBELL: On marijuana?

THE PUBLIC: This was brought

DR. SEGAL: On marijuana.

out at a drug symposium at Dalhousie in March, that this actually had been found in the drug analysis.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

The gentleman at the microphone

there.

THE PUBLIC: If I may be permitted to reply to the inquiry.

I think it is difficult for us to turn to our elder generation because they do not precisely have the information as to the effects and so on, of these drugs.

I think the only source of information is the people who actually tried these drugs, the contents for the non-medical use.

.

.

And then I think the gentleman was referring to underworld connections to the distribution of these drugs.

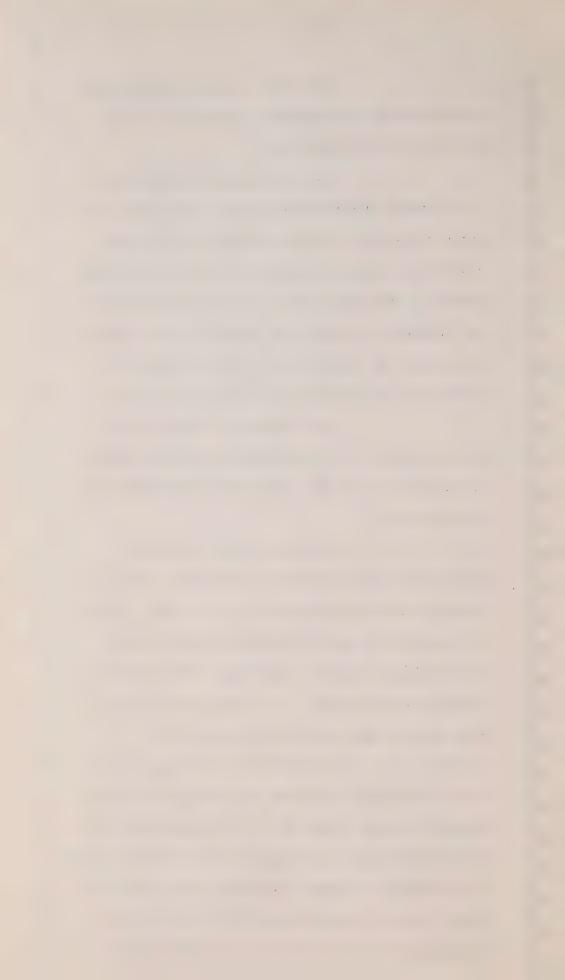
Marijuana is unlike heroin is.

It is rather unprofitable for you in a way. In other words, heroin can be shipped in very small quantities, and so on, and provide a very important profit in very small bulk. In the case of cannabis for instance, it has to be shipped in very large quantities, at least, and does not produce the does effect that we know heroin/toward addiction.

So I strongly -- and I have strong doubts as to the connection between the use of marijuana, with the use by the mafia and other organizations.

Another thing I wanted to bring up, I heard the word addict used. We are talking about the non-medical use of drugs, and it is important to make a distinction of which we are all aware, between drugs that, well, there is a whole gamut of drugs, of course, and we have to know exactly what level we are speaking.

I think we can all say, with a fair amount of assurance, that there is a class known as, drugs known as — that produce effects known with heroin and morphine, which are definitely very dangerous, harmful to society, and there are other classes of drugs which do not have these characteristics, and I think it is confusing to associate those, and lump them in the same class.



And I think this is the situation that exists at present, with American and Canadian law, the penalties associated with marijuana are just as strong as the ones associated with heroin, if I am not mistaken.

And I would like to know. The distinction has to be -- we have to ask a government to separate the two, marijuana and heroin, and radically change the laws, the penalties involved with the use of these drugs.

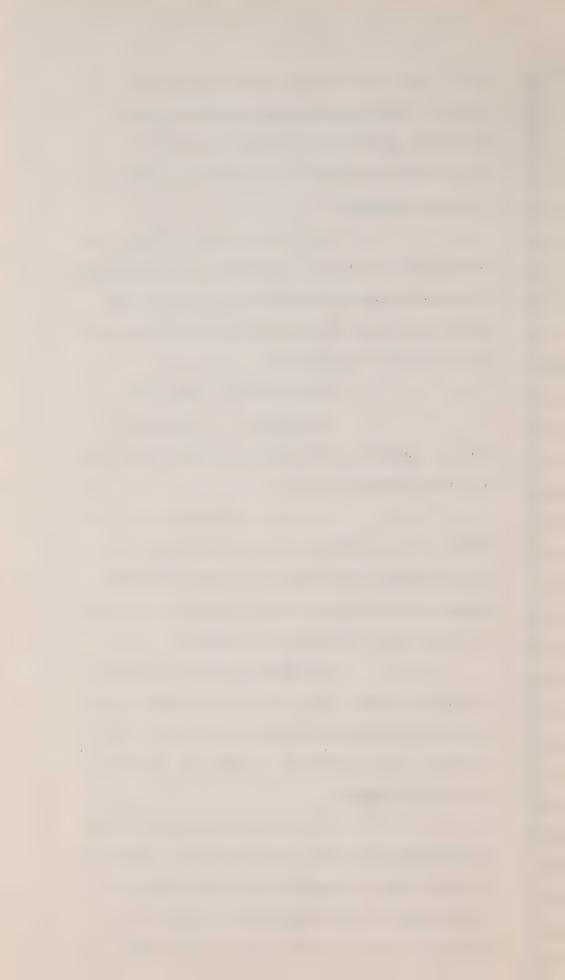
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

say, as an adult, that we are sure not supporting our young people at all.

It is not fair for us to hide behind them. There is a large number here, of young people, and a very small number of older people, us the adults, and the ones that are here—well it is very nice to have them.

But what happened to me here a couple of weeks ago, across the harbour, I will say, this young chap came to me, he was on drug problems, and he asked me to help him, as I do from time to time.

It is difficult to help these young people if there is no place that really — they want these young people to go to help, or a whole place, a whole gathering, or meeting, or whatever you want to call them, to help these young teenagers.



4 5

And I went to his house, and spoke to his mother, and she said, "Oh no, oh no, my son is not on drug problems. You are making a mistake. You had better get out of here." And she closed the door in my face.

So there goes the show, that adults are hiding behind teenagers. They are not willing to admit this.

And what has the teenager got to do, to please the old people? When the short skirts came along, it was terrible.

Then skirts got longer, and the coats, and the granny glasses, and that was terrible.

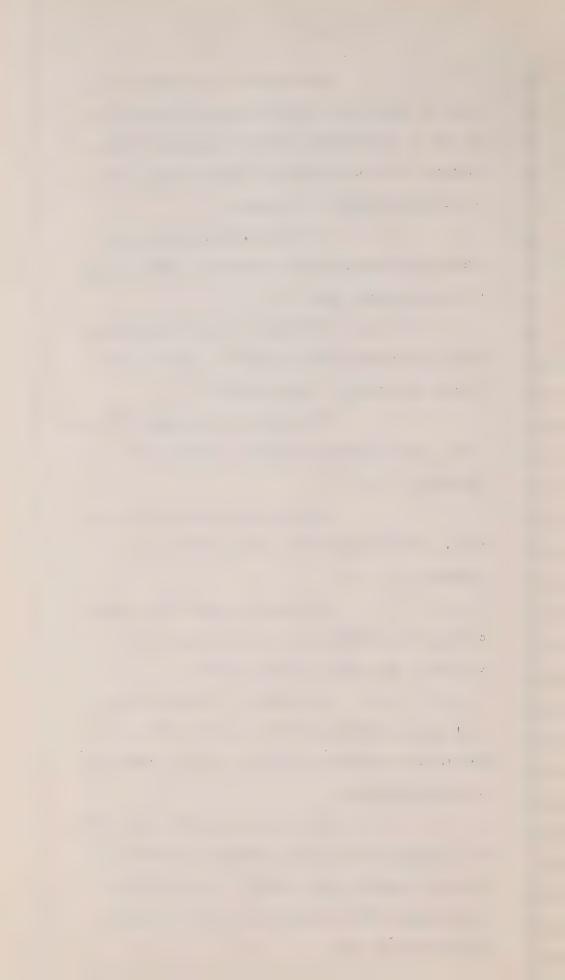
Then they came along with long hair, and beards and what not, and that was terrible.

So after all, what have they got to do to please us? They don't tell us how to dress. Why should we tell them?

THE PUBLIC: It seems to me that we are getting sort of off the topic, and I was in this afternoon with you, and you asked why do people turn on.

And I think that the thing here is, it is a social thing, whereas the same as taking a liqueur after dinner. I will draw the line there, smoking one or two joints of grass is the same as that.

And there is a difference also



4 5

in all the drugs you take. Everybody seems to think that if you smoke grass you get a little bit high, you take acid you get higher, with heroin you know, sort of go out of your mind.

But the thing is, if you get all a different type, and this was brought out this afternoon.

Also, I was wondering if you have ever thought of drugs as sort of a sixth sense.

And to draw an analogy, if you are sitting in front of a fireplace with your eyes closed, you can feel the heat. You can hear the crackling of the fire. It is a pleasant surrounding. When you open your eyes you have the presence of the light.

I think that from drugs, that not the experience is/that different from sitting in front of the fire with your eyes closed and experiencing the world the way it is this way, on drugs.

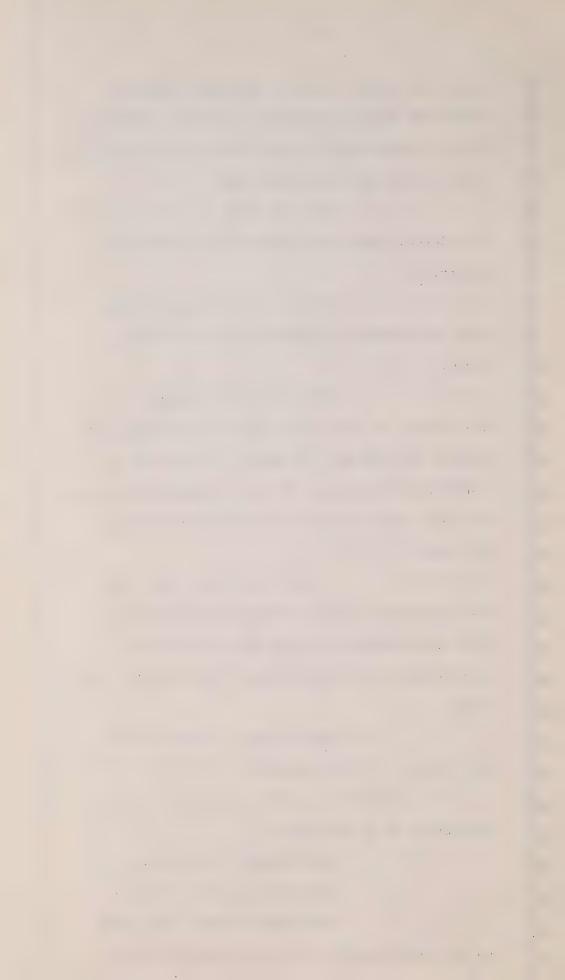
This is what I think is the main thing. It is so beautiful.

I was just wondering if you thought of it in this way?

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: What I was going to say, has been said by two gentlemen before me, that I think one of the major questions is to make



this distinction.

We were

talking a moment ago about drugs as though it was one, the one thing so to speak, make a distinction between marijuana and the harder drugs like heroin.

Now, there should be a great emphasis put on this distinction. It seems, as far as I can make out, that marijuana is not harmful, is not addictive, and the rest of it. This is at least indicating a point in this direction.

If this is the case, my feeling is the government should take cognizance of this difference in terms of the Criminal code it should be changed I think it is foolish to create what amounts to a purely legalistic criminal subculture, within society, for no reason at all.

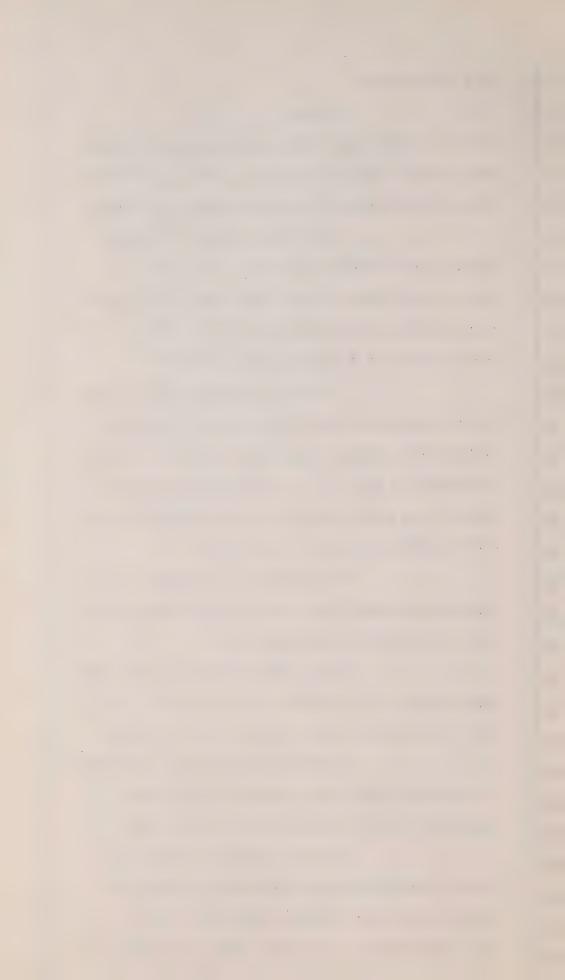
The question of whether or not legalization should come about, is the question of legalization of marijuana mainly.

Now, later if we wish to consider legalization of the harder drugs and control, and then legalization, then that's a different story.

But first things first, marijuana, it seems that the least offenses seem the most desirable. This is mainly what I wish to say.

As far as this business about finding that marijuana has been adulterated with certain admittedly harmful substances, if it were legalized and controlled, then presumably it could be distributed some way in a purer form.

0.4



3

4 5

7

6

8 9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

This is all I have to say.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: I have two points,

one of which I have been asked to raise, not my own point, I have been asked the question, if marijuana is legalized, is there any sort of legal precedent for erasing the criminal records of people who have had, or obtained, criminal records through marijuana convictions?

Is this sort of a recognized in the Canadian legal structure? procedure MR. CAMPBELL: Not being either a

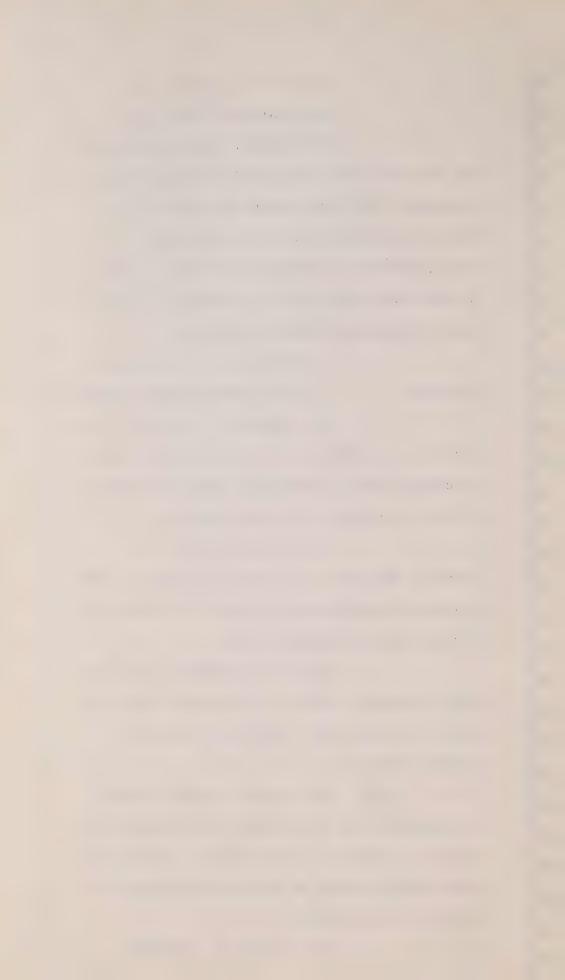
lawyer, or a historian, I am afraid I don't feel technically able to answer the question, except to say, to the best of my knowledge, no.

I don't think there is a precedent for this. A criminal record is a record of acts in violation of the law, as the law stood at that particular point in time.

And my understanding is, that this is simply a record of violations of the law where individuals are found guilty, and the penalty assigned.

This is the criminal record. If you change the law tomorrow, for instance, with respect to robbery, it is no longer a crime, that would commit robbery up to those dates would still have a criminal record.

But I think a criminal lawyer is better able to answer.



7 8

entirely with that statement, and all its particulars, and I don't think it is simply a question of record. It is a question of the fact of conviction, and one can never block out the fact of conviction, and if one is asked the question in the future, whether one has been convicted on a particular offense, one would have to say truthfully, yes.

And that is the issue really.

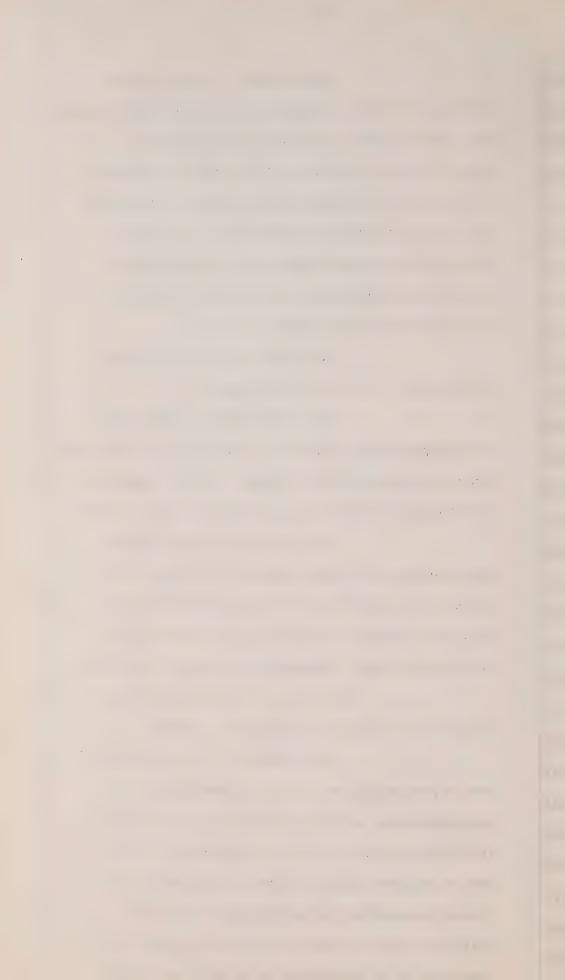
And there is no way that that can be, that I know of, obliterated.

Now, the central record, there is a proposal that records of conviction be destroyed after a certain period of time. I don't know what will happen with that proposition, or that proposal.

But I think, as Dean Campbell says, we deal with the consequences of the law, as it exists, and there is no precedent that I know of in Canada, for trying to do something to blot out the past, because of a change in the law.

Not until it is decided at some later time, that the law should be changed.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think we would have a problem if we -- at the Commission's recommendation, which is the removal of a record after five years, if it was implemented it would seem to me that another country, for instance on a visa application, or citizenship application, could still ask a question, "Have you ever been convicted of an indictable offense?" and there



you would look at their jurisdiction. And I think you would have to, if you had such a record, say yes.

So you can run into a case here, where even a change in Canadian posture might still create embarrassment for a person in other particular situations.

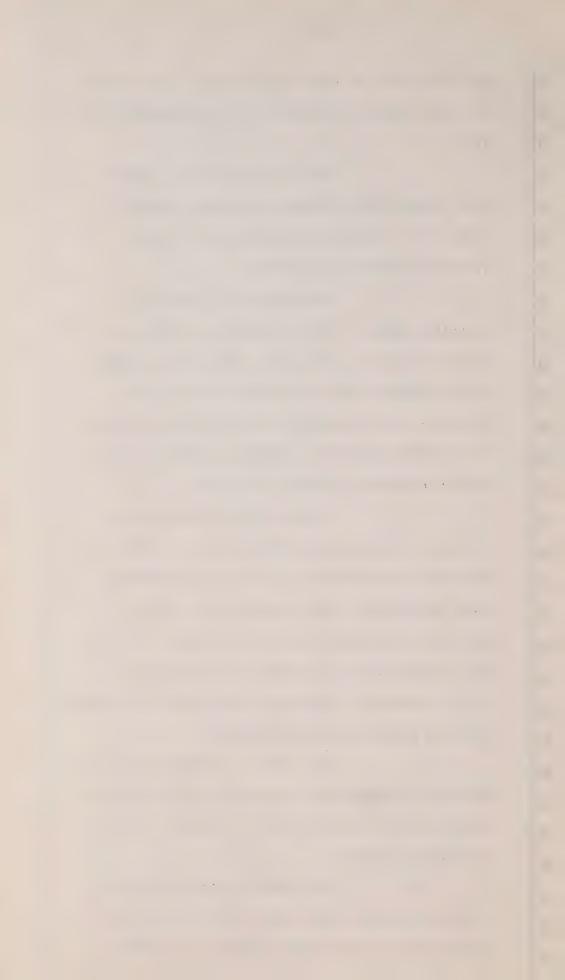
THE CHAIRMAN: There are changing views of the seriousness of offenses. Of course a change in the view, fundamental change in the social view of an offense could have a bearing on the seriousness in which past offenses, convictions, would be regarded, and this is very much a problem of society's response.

I mean, the attitude towards
a criminal conviction after a person, as they say,
paid his, or her debt to society, discharged it,
paid the penalty, what happens after that is
very much a matter of social attitudes. It is
not a matter only to be handled by legislation,
it is a matter of the communities general willingness
to let a person rehabilitate himself.

Now, that is a deep matter in which we, as Canadians, transcend this particular issue. It is involved in it. It applies to all offenses in Canada.

THE PUBLIC: The second point

I wanted to cover, is, again, with this particular subject there are so many factors which affect the subject, but that are not confined to it, and



the principal one I want to get at now, is the communication, and information, which in my experience in talking to high schools, junior high schools, parents groups, all sorts of groups around the Province, the universal common denominator is fear, and lack of information, accurate information.

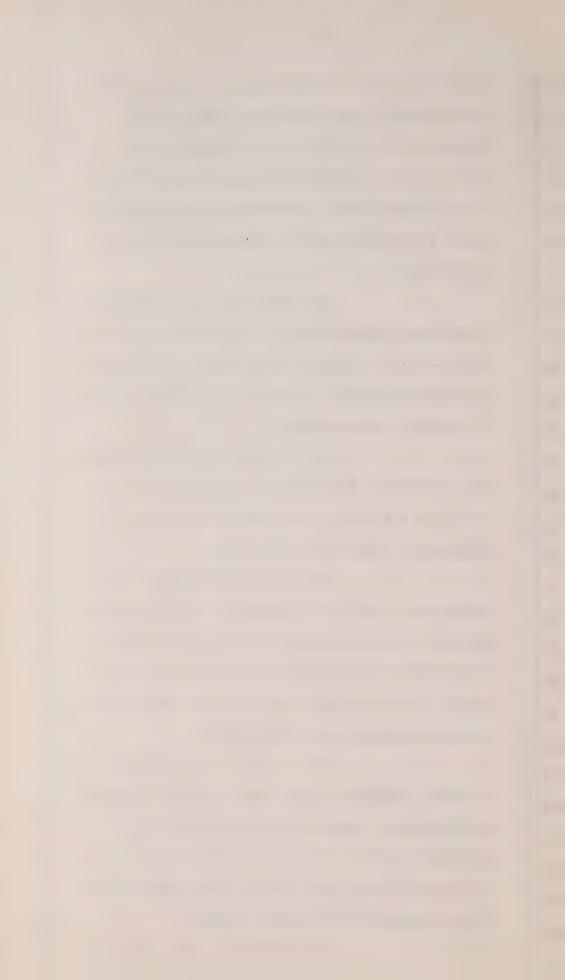
And one of the very interesting things that came out of Dr. Whitehead's study, is the sources of information on drugs. And on the most part, these are friends of the person getting information, and the media.

And it has been my experience, and perhaps Dr. Segal might add something to this too, that the media, particularly Nova Scotia newspapers, are highly inaccurate.

And one of the problems is, I understand, some of the technical difficulties is you have to know somebody who has some accurate information on the subject, and there are a few people in the Province who have more information than the average man on the street.

Now, we have run into this problem, again and again. Who is going to educate the educators? And we are getting down to the point now, where those of us who have been travelling around the Province doing this kind of drug education, are being run ragged.

You know, seven days a week type of thing, and all that is sort of a puddle



in a bucket. It is not getting anywhere in particular, it is not reaching enough people.

Even if we did have all the accurate information available, how do we get it out to the people. And this applies not only to the information on what a drug is, and what it does, but what are the laws against those drugs.

For instance, a change in the Canadian law in August of 1969, still leaves me quite confused, as it did one of our local magistrates here not long ago.

And this type of communication problem, which is not restricted to the drug field, but because of the increasing complexity of the technological things, we are running into the problem where it is getting very difficult to get the kind of information we want, on any subject.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a very difficult problem, which we are trying to figure out ourselves, and any advice, any suggestions that you can give us, would be very welcome.

Because one of the problems we see, as you say, one of the problems you see here, is on the one hand because of a lack of information one might be prompted to say, "Well almost any information is better than none." but we know this is not true, particularly with respect to the effects.

And the issue about the effects, has become so complex and controversial.

4 5



I mean, when scientists can't agree, as we very well know, and are learning to our dismay, how much controversy and conflict and respectible opinion there is on basic issues, then you can't easily conceive of this being done adequately at a local level, without some co-ordinated system, some authoritative source of information, where you can get sort of a national consensus as to what is going to be regarded as information.

Quite frankly, we are trying to figure this out. What is the relationship of it, what is the role of the Federal Government here?

What is the role of the

Provincial Governments, and more local organization?

Where is this accurate scientific information to

be developed in the country? Where is it to be

originated, and how is it to be transmitted?

As you say, the widening in time. It is the scientific information you need.

I mean we welcome any ideas on this.

Meanwhile, you have to use what is at hand.

Now, there are,

fortunately, some very, very good things, and for example, this may be a bit premature on my part, but we feel that we received a great deal of assistance on this subject by the Canadian Medical Association in Montreal, and the position paper



prepared by Dr. Unwin, is a most helpful document on this subject.

Now, in its turn, it may be subject -- no doubt we will see in time it is probably subject to some qualifications and criticism from others, but certainly it is our impression, to the best of our ability from what we know now, that it is a most helpful contribution to knowledge on the subject.

I just mentioned this, you know, and it has been published in the C.M.A., and we ourselves may, if we can, bring it out as an appendix, perhaps. We haven't made a decision precisely on that.

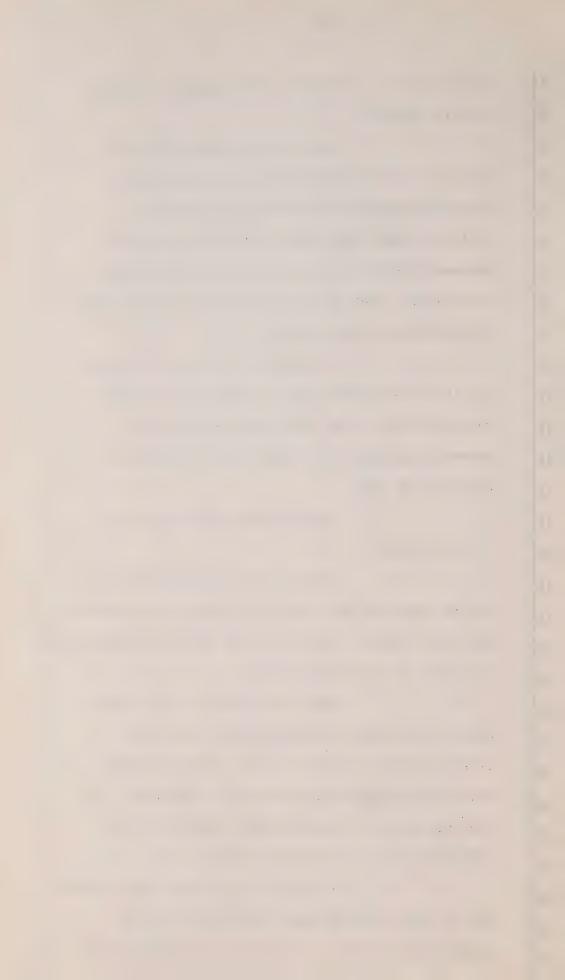
But what you say is so true, in the problem.

You see, when you are told you can do more harm than good, by inaccurate information, and let's face it, this is a more and more sophisticated community we are talking about.

There are people in this room,
who are very well informed on drugs, and drug
effects, and we are sure, and in certain aspects
they may be more informed than the Commission. So
when you are in a sophisticated community, your
information has to be very reliable.

I mean, it is a moral duty, anyway, but it will soon be found out, and it will be discredited, and so it is a very tough problem how we organize ourselves in this country, to lick this

. .



problem of information, and communication.

Have you any ideas of what the national role should be?

THE PUBLIC: I think one of the things the government could do, is we have now a possibility of computerized information.

I understand the legal profession is following along the techniques of business, where information is computerized in a central headquarters, and spread out through telex.

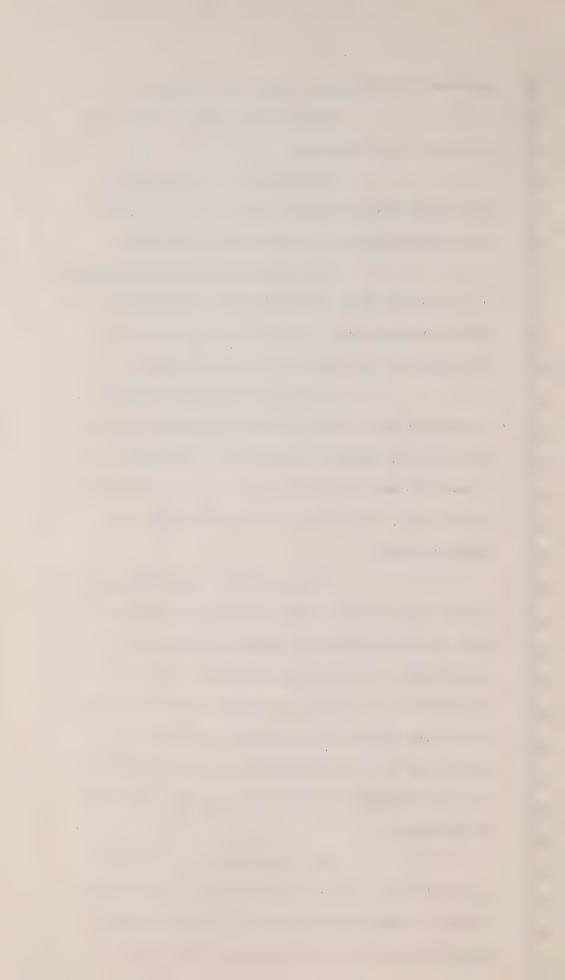
Would it not be possible to have a national information distribution centre, where what type of information you want, you punch into a machine, and it comes back. It is an expensive proposition, but it has a phenomenal number of possibilities.

so that what I would envision, is in each Province there is a Federal Branch of this central information gathering place, and that Branch is to gather information on its own, and record it centrally, so that in each area right across the country you could go in, ask for a particular amount of information which is shot into a computer, and comes back out as up to date as possible.

Well, again, you find there are a lot of technical problems with that, but I think unless we start capitalizing on the advancements made in other fields, we are not going to get very far.

4 5

_30



This applies equally to, certainly the difference. For example the difference between quality of television commercials, and the quality of television programs. It is entirely a matter of the sophistication and the techniques used.

And you know, if we can use the techniques of that, maybe we could get more done in a winter on T.V. than they could in years of open discussion.

This is something moved on the strength of drug education, but this is done so often, where you get, yes, good guys, bad guys, where everybody goes away thinking the same things as they did when they came there.

We find this most often when we go out publicly, and people get upset, as not playing that game. We are giving information as straight as we know it, and they say we don't know.

But this kind of fear comes back, and I think we have to get to start to pin things down more than with the mass distribution of watered-down pamphlets.

And secondly, movies, which are fairly uncommon.

DR. LEHMANN: Would you think then, that the main problem is dissemination, or availability of correct information, or the availability of people who can provide this information?

You started out by saying that



you, and one other person who are doing the teaching job in this Province, that you simply can't handle it.

There is just too much to be done, as though there is no one else, and there are very few of such persons available.

On the other hand, availability of information as such, I can't really see why one would have to have computers. Whatever acceptable and generally agreed upon information there is, is assembled fairly well.

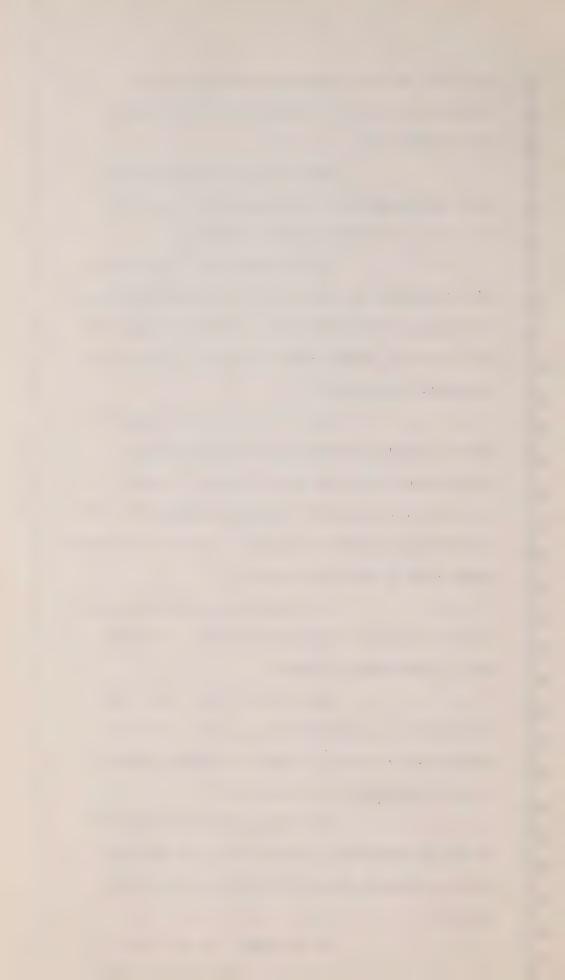
There is, of course, always the question of the judgment, how accurate is the information. You see this in films and panel discussions on alcohol. There was plenty of alcohol information available for years, and still attitudes enter into it how you evaluate it.

Now, would you consider the problem of having more teaching strength, or having more information available?

THE PUBLIC: Well, it is very hard for me to say which has a higher priority, because one without the other is rather useless, if you follow what I am getting at.

If we have the information, and no one is spreading it out, then it is not much use to us, apart from the fact that knowing that today ---

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you find it difficult to get the information? I just wonder



1 why

why you implied this.

THE PUBLIC: To a certain extent I do.

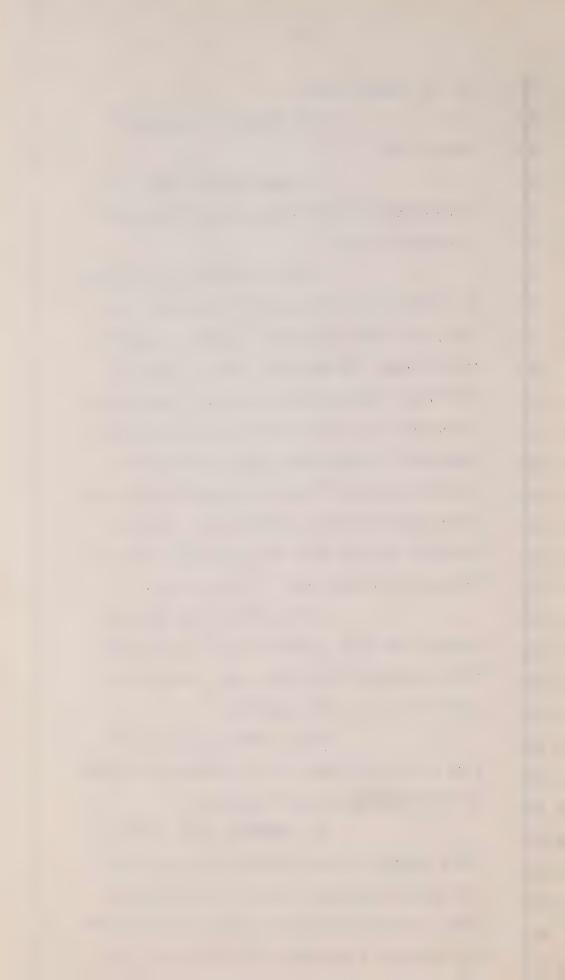
It means largely doing a lot of homework. At the same time, you are trying to spread it out.

I am not claiming, and I want to correct this, there are not just two of us doing it. There are quite a number of people in the Province, but even then the work load is very heavy, and even knowing some of these people we ourselves feel it is very hard to keep up with the kind of information, and occasionally we get feeling we are just not adequate to cope with the complexity of the problem, and it is very difficult to talk about drug education, without talking for a few hours. It just starts.

And to take a very complex subject like this, and translate it into terms to be understood by a small rural community in Nova Scotia, is a real problem.

This teacher problem is one side of it, the other side is getting your fingers on the latest up to date information.

DR. LEHMANN: That is why I would question it, as a problem, where you know the latest chromosome breaks on LSD, or maybe other information may be out tomorrow that proves the opposite, and another day another one that again goes against it.



To keep a score board is not really necessary. The important facts, which are of practical realistic importance, are not so difficult to come by.

I can't see where the problem is.

of it. Certainly even in your eyes you are speaking in generalities about you can break down the various types of drugs, your solvents, barbiturates, tranquilizers, over the counter drugs, down to hallucinogenics, and start talking about each one separately instead of lumping them all into one bag. And you can say certain things about those that are known, and you can say certain things about those that are controversial like the chromosome thing with LSD.

You can say, "Well, we don't know exactly what happens". We do know some people say this, and some people say that, and that's about as far as we can take it.

DR. LEHMANN: A rather active principal of cannabis, is tetrahydrocannabinol one, or tetrahydrocannabinol nine. Is that really so important?

THE PUBLIC: The important type of information. That is hard to keep up, things like Dr. Whitehead's study, that takes a considerable time to work through and absorb.

Now, as more of this kind of information comes out, you have to sort of gather it in.



The kind of problem is, we don't have in Nova

Scotia yet, a simple drug information

centre. We have been trying to set one up now for

months.

pamphlets that we have, and catalogues,

takes a considerable amount of time in itself, and
it?

the problem is, who is going to screen / This means
this
-- someone may know something about it, and/kind of

screening has again, got to come from someone who

has gotten this up, and this is again from a person
who is twenty, or thirty groups after, and come to

talk to them about the drug problem. And on the

one of the factors we find when we attend groups, particularly outside Halifax for some reason, we get a fair number of parents at evening sessions. But in Halifax, I have yet to see a drug education thing where parents weren't outnumbered at least ten to one. And yet the parents are the ones who get most up tight about it, because the kids know more about it then the parents do, and the parents don't show up to find out, but they are the ones who start screaming to us.

side of communication, I would just like to comment

It just gets downright

frustrating.

on the parent's side.

DR. LEHMANN: That is a

psychological problem, though.



What would you suggest we

do about it?

It is not just training more teachers, or getting more information, it is to get people motivated to want to be trained, to want to learn.

THE PUBLIC: Well, you are moving away outside just drugs, then.

I could toss a few things off the top of my head, but I don't know how useful it would be.

One thing I would try to recommend, seems to -- again, the problem is how do you get adults to talk to teenagers. That is one of the crucial problems. Because there are, you know, structural reasons on both sides about why they don't want to talk about certain things.

They think the communication gap, as it is called, it is not restricted to that in particular, you know, adult-youth division. I think it seems to be becoming more and more prevelant, and people find it difficult to talk to each other. Here is where I think things like human relations training can be very useful.

But again, we are always talking about more and more sophisticated techniques in relating. And again, within a new technique you have got to have trainers, and you have got to start spreading it around.



23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

ational facilities.

53 1 It gets to the point where the 2 drug education thing, is a starting point, where you 3 wind up trying to solve the world's problems, in order 4 to solve what seem, initially, drug education 5 problems, and it evolves eventually, that the problem 6 really isn't drugs, the problem is people just can't 7 talk to each other, they can't get the information 8 going back and forth, and the drugs, the fuss about 9 drugs, is just a symptom of a general hostility, 10 or frustration. 11 So the serious type of question 12 I am interested in, is mental health, not drugs per se, 13 because I think that is one particular facet of, 14 you know, youth or adult activities, as a use of 15 drugs. 16 The kind of rationalization 17 of that, is really one facet of the type of comm-18 unication problem that is going to be popping up 19 all over the place. Now, that again is tied into 20 things like the strains of living in an urban environ-21 ment, where there is more pressure and fewer recre-

> Given that kind of sociological principle, I would say if you put pressure on people, and don't provide them with an outlet to release it, to get rid of it, then they are going to find some other outlet, and that may be drugs.

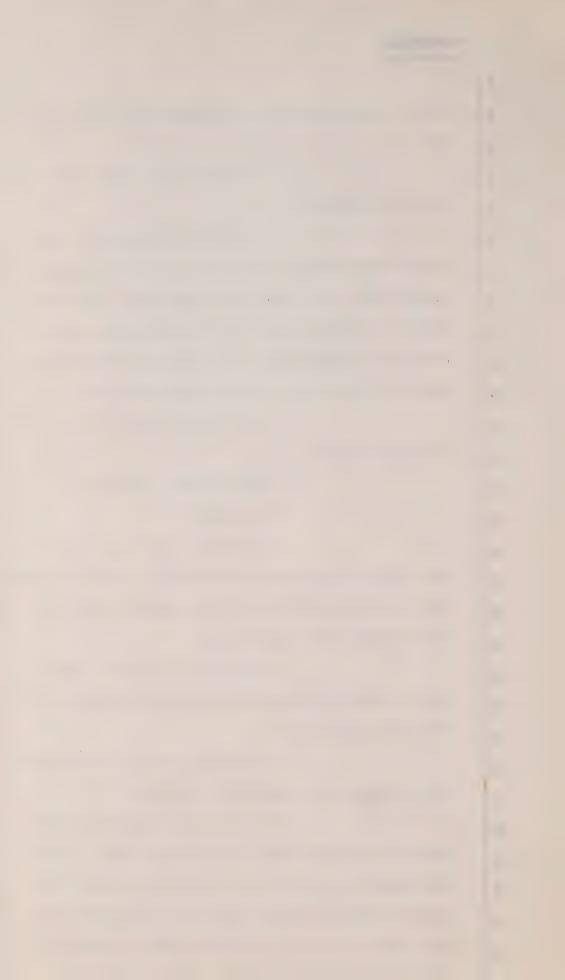
But again, that is, you can say that in a sociological principle, but if that



30

54 1 fact is true depends on a sociological study to find 2 out. 3 I suspect it is, but I don't 4 have that evidence. 5 The way of getting to the so 6 called drug problem, is to get at the other things, because these seem to be more important. Drug edu-8 cation is one part, but that is not going to stop a 9 lot of the problems which are blamed and focus around 10 drugs, but are really not the issue with drugs. 11 I am trying to make a big 12 distinction there. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. 14 Dr. Segal? 15 DR. SEGAL: First of all, I 16 would like to say -- what I would like to say is, I would 17 like to direct a question to the parents, and this 18 may stimulate some controversy. 19 20 21 start the parents off. 22 23 like to change the subject for a minute. 24 25 26 27 28

But before I do that, I will let you make your comments first because this will THE PUBLIC: Well, I would just We hear a lot about drugs that make you high, you know, this sort of thing. I was just wondering how much trouble do we have with the opposite extreme, things like barbiturates and these other drugs, that try to calm you down, instead of making you high?



out.

1

2

3

4

5 6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

We don't hear much about this. I was wondering, you know, what you gentlemen found

Well, we know THE PUBLIC: that enormous quantities are consumed in this country, more than can be required for medical purposes.

THE PUBLIC: Sir, if the drugs were legalized, and the government took it over, say, the product as a business, theoretically couldn't they get the purer stuff and sell it? And I found out somewhere that marijuana was not as harmful as liquor; and it could be sold on the same basis as liquor, or perhaps to even a younger age.

Like liquor is available to You see, not legally, but high school students. we can get it. It is so well known, any person in high school or junior high can get hold of marijuana, or the liquor itself. It is so simple, that the only thing stopping the kid, is either what the parents have told them or they have found out themselves.

Mostly the danger, such as

marijuana, the ignorance of marijuana, or the ignorance of the effects of liquor, which prevents a lot of us from getting it later. You know, we only get it, say, in university, but most -- a lot of people get it in high school.

My sister is going to Dal, and she said that she had to ask kids, "Are you





high, or not?" This was just before examinations. There are several students who are paying their tuition, they are skiing, or whatever sports they carry on, just by trafficking in marijuana.

THE PUBLIC: Gentlemen, it
would seem to me, the whole problem of this, particularly pertaining to marijuana, would be one solution,
possibly, during investigation of it, would be a
withdrawal from the Narcotics Control Act, and
placing it on a restricted drug level, which would
in reality make it sort of a responsibility of
medical opinion, which would be running concurrent,
say, with the experimentation.

This is perhaps the biggest problem, is that really it is classed as a narcotic, and the majority of opinion really is it isn't.

But this is just sort of, perhaps, one recommendation that you might consider, withdrawing it from the Narcotics Control Act, and say a lesser offense to restricted drugs, say.

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Dr. Segal?

DR. SEGAL: Two main topics
of discussion today have been general concept of
education, and there was a paper presented this
morning, as I am sure there is a lot of evidence and
literature, about the positive value of the psychedelic
experience, and what could it do for an individual



from the pleasure side, and from insight into life.

Now, I would like to raise a question of the parents here tonight, specifically when they request education, because education seems to be a very beautiful solution to everything.

The question I would like to get some answers from the parents, directed to the Commission, so they may have a better idea on how to formulate their opinion on education is, what kind of education do you want to give your kids?

You say you want the education to be delivered at the earliest possible age. Now, does this mean that you just want education about the facts on the hazardous effects of drugs, or do you want the controversies discussed before your teenagers?

Do you want your teenagers to hear about the positive values of drug use, the positive values of those drugs used medically, and the positive values of those drugs used non-medically?

Do you want your teenagers and your youngsters to hear about the beautiful things of the psychedelic experience that have been written by individuals experiencing the psychedelic experience, and the individuals here in the audience who have experienced the psychedelic experience?

One of the major points, and here you have got to remember that individuals have used drugs when they got up at a microphone, or if

the control of the co

e de la companya de la co



they got up before a school audience to talk about their use of drugs, and their description of the effects, put themselves in jeopardy of law?

Yet there are some of these individuals who would be very willing to go into the schools and talk about these experiences.

Now, what I would like to ask, what type of information, hazardous, straight facts, or the values of the non-medical use of drugs, when these values can be spoken about?

THE PUBLIC: Could you speak closer to the microphone?

THE PUBLIC: With the beautiful experience on these psychedelics, would you have experiences that would be so beautiful?

I am addressing it to $\ensuremath{\text{Dr.}}$

Segal.

DR. SEGAL: When I spoke of the value, and the beautiful effects of the psychedelic experience, I was directing the question to the parents. I was not trying to have questions directed back at me.

Now, just a moment please. The point is, that there are controversies. There is a huge literature which discusses both the adverse effects of drugs, the adverse side, both from the medical, psychological, moralistic, psychiatric, the negative side of the psychedelic experience.

But there is also a tremendous





literature about the positive side of experiencial and existential psychiatry, and the value of the experencial experience for the experience itself.

THE PUBLIC: I think you had better use ordinary words.

DR. SEGAL: I am sorry you don't understand me, but I would say ninety-nine percent of the youth in this audience do know what those words mean.

I don't want to take you on in a debate, because this is unfair.

Now, look, I directed a question to the audience. Do they want both sides brought forth, before the teenagers? Do they want, as well as the potential physical, and let's say psychological hazard as written, or do they also want to have before them the other side of the story, that story which is written concerning the positive and beneficial effect of the psychedelic experience?

THE PUBLIC: Well, yes, that is all right, but we might have this beneficial experience and it may be beautiful, and then two months later have a recurrence. That wouldn't be so beautiful.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we are being asked to assume that there are some positive, unqualifiedly positive things about some of these drugs.

And assuming that fact, would



2 3

we be prepared to have them stated as part of a complete informational program on drugs.

THE PUBLIC: Yes, as long as they take the other side too, about the recurrence.

And this young girl that I have in mind, is in the now generation. She was on LSD and she was on for a year, and she still has recurrence. In the supermarket she sees all the tin cans, and people, coming towards her.

Now, these kids all laugh, but they may not have gone through that experience you see.

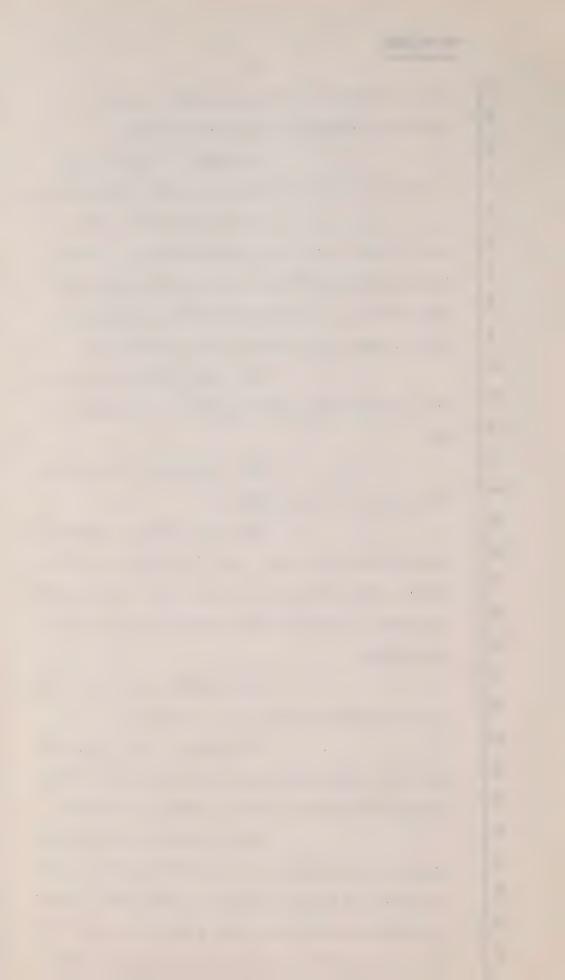
Now, some people have had it, and it is not really funny.

And then at home at times, the walls close in on them. Now, it seems that these things, and I have heard of some other drug programs discussed. I didn't know there was such a thing as recurrence.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to speak about recurrence, Dr. Lehmann?

DR. LEHMANN: Well, there are certainly such problems of recurrences, and flash-backs, and prolonged states of mental unbalance.

But that was just part of the program. These would be the negative effects, and of course, it would have to be pointed out, just as if children would learn about penicillin, one should not only tell them it is a miracle drug and cures everything, one should also tell them that a good



number of people die from penicillin every year. It is not very many, from the many that are saved, but it does occur, and in other words one would have to give both sides of the story.

In other words, the question of Dr. Segal was, well, yes, we will give the negative side, but we will also give the positive side, and would the parents agree to this, that this would be taught; that there could be positive effects?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman

coming to the microphone.

Excuse me.

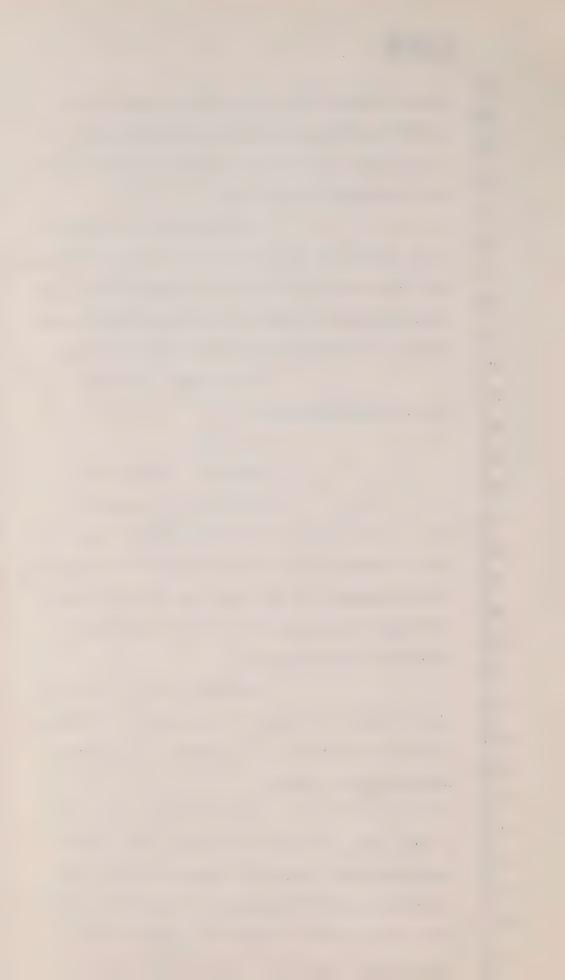
THE PUBLIC: Ladies first.

THE PUBLIC: As a parent,

and a teacher, I would like to see/sides taught, as long as there is not an over emphasis on the positive, and a de-emphasis on the negative. As long as they could both be presented with equal time, then I agree with the young people.

THE PUBLIC: Sir, I would like to reply, if I might, through you, Mr. Chairman, to Mark's invitation, to suggestion as to how the thing should be handled.

I feel there is a third side,
as well, Mark, that you should emphasize, namely
the associations which the administration of these
drugs are liable to bring an individual into contact
with, the unpleasant association, the necessity to
other
obtain funds, and able to procure/drugs and the



4 5

various undesirable associations, personal and otherwise, which these habits lead one to.

Now, having seen something of what happens, one gains the impression that the problem is not being handled as wisely as perhaps it might be.

experience, which is quite an interesting phenomenon if one is subjected to it, may be something that the student, boy or girl, might get a thrill out of. But I am more worried about the associations he is likely to make, as a result of incurring these habits, and what it will lead to. This is what worries me, as a parent, and particularly after discussing this matter with the parents of a number of kids who have become hipped on this, for one reason or another.

I feel it is our duty, as parents, to do something to protect these people from hurting themselves. Nothing is worse than seeing a man, and his family, go wrong, to use these drugs.

As far as I am concerned, there is absolutely no place for non-medical drugs in any school for example, without the express permission of the boys' or girls' physician, or by permission of the school nurse. And I really think it is our duty at the present time, to stop our children from being ruined from these stupid and useless drugs which have no particular value at all.



I think the situation is very bad. Canada is a young and growing country, and also I might add that those of us who have seen what drugs have done in other countries, and the fact is that once they are introduced into a country, you cannot get rid of them. It is impossible.

The whole moral fibre of the country goes down, and in certain parts of the world drugs get such a hold of these individuals, that the situation is inextricable. You cannot get rid of it.

And I would just hate to see the same thing happen in Canada.

I know, Mr. Chairman, there is maybe a big enough generation gap between us here, you boys and girls here, but there might even be a bigger mental gap between you and me.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't think that is probably true.

THE PUBLIC: Did you say, that if the people were told about drugs, all the youth would go out and turn on to them.

Is that what you are saying?

THE PUBLIC: I'm sorry, I

just don't quite follow your question, I don't understand your question.

Would you mind repeating it

again?

THE PUBLIC: I said, are you saying that if the truth was told, both the negative



and positive sides, are you afraid that the young people would rather take the positive side, than the risk of the negative side?

THE PUBLIC: Oh, that's

impossible.

I couldn't tell you how they would respond. It all depends how it is presented. It all depends what particular frame of mind that child is in, whom you present it to.

If the child is in a bad mood, he might do one thing, and if he was in an extremely good receptive mood, he might do another. That is my interpretation of it.

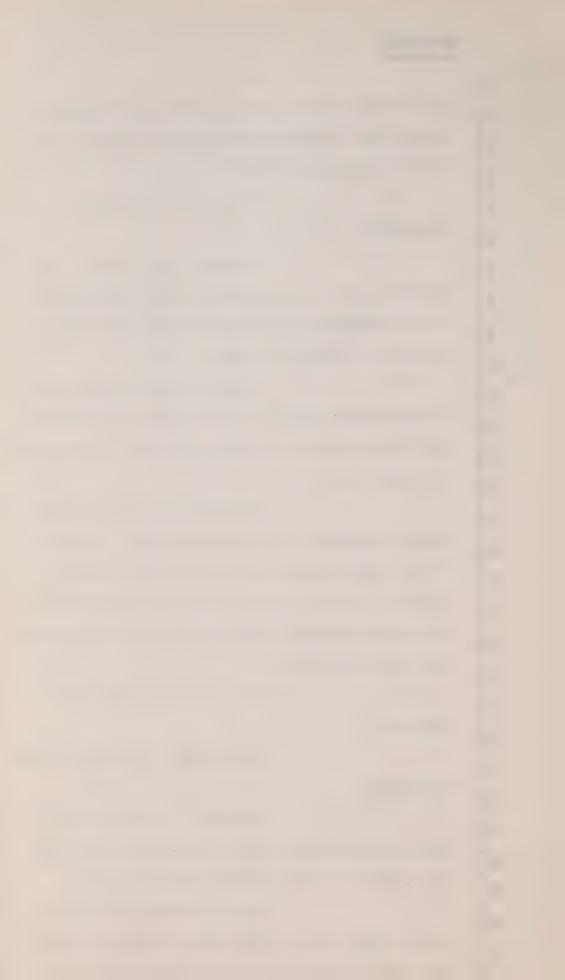
respond according to the situation there. If you do it just before examination time you might get one response, and after examination time, and everybody has passed, you might find they would be highly reasonable, and may not do it.

I hope I have answered the question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to take up the challenge which Dr. Segal has put forward with regards to putting both sides of the story.

That is exactly what we want to do, except for the fact that we are going to put both sides of the story, we had better not only put



7 8

it the way it is, but put it in the language that people can understand.

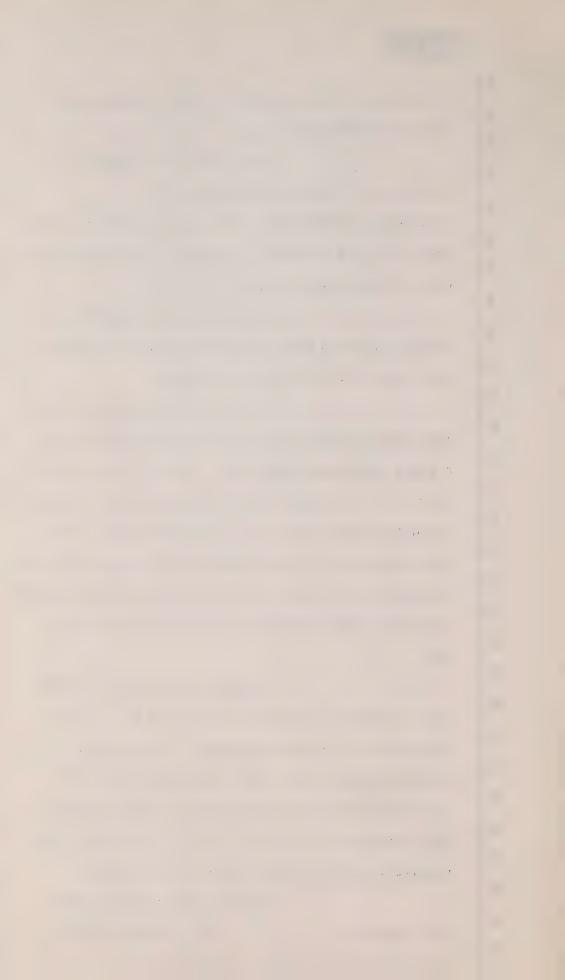
Now, there is no sense in talking to a certain age group about psychiatric existentialism, and all this kind of stuff, keep it in the everyday language, so that people know what you are talking about.

And that is the same way it is going to have to start from grade one, or grade two, and bring it up all the way through.

Now, I would like to know how many adults here, of my age, would be able to pass a grade eight geography exam. Now, at the time that we were in grade eight, we were well aware of everything that was going on in that one subject, and I am quite sure that the teenagers here understand what Dr. Segal was saying, using both the psychiatric uses, and that, about taking these hallucinogenic trips, etc.

I think that both ways should be, both sides of the story should be put, that is the only way it can be provided, that one isn't played up against the other. Because I agree with my friend over here, that depending upon the mood that the person is in, it is how -- the effect you receive it. It is no different with drinking.

You can take -- it is only five percent of the population who do drink who will become alcoholics.



1 2

Now, if you have to equate this five percent against whether or not you are going to , or you are not going to take a drink, it is going to be the same way if we are speaking about cannabis, or anything else.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: Then it should

be us educating you then? Is that where you are at?

What has been said here by

most of the adults, is there should be mass education for the youth. I think there should be mass education for you people, because I don't know where you are at, or what you are talking about.

THE PUBLIC: Well, well, well, every day we learn something new.

I am afraid that that young man is not interpreting the questions the way they have been put.

We were talking about education.

We were saying that the education, and the way that

the education be put in the text book, or wherever

it is going to be disseminated to the grade one,

two, three, etc., would be for their age group.

Now, if they want to go to the high schools, they can't expect a grade two child to learn the same type that they are going to receive in the high school. They have to be brought up all the way through, and given both sides of the story.



THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: May I ask one

question?

Why is it the people who have used marijuana are almost unanimous in saying, "Legalize it, and legalize it now." And there are a very large portion of people who have never experienced it, and have no idea of what they are talking about, say, "Don't, it is dangerous."

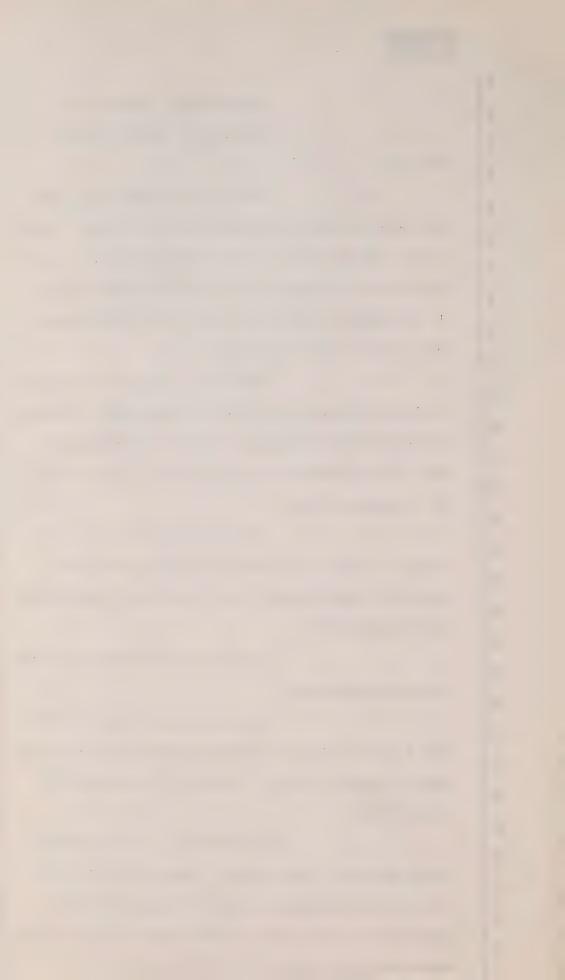
THE PUBLIC: Why was it illegal in the first place? Where did you get your information source to make it illegal? Why did the government lump it all together, and why are you digging so far for information now?

Why was it then, to make it illegal in the first place? And it is only the adults who have the vote, and there aren't any adults who try the stuff.

And LSD and marijuana are in two different categories.

Marijuana, according to accounts that I read, is very harmless, except that it can only lead to stronger drugs. The rest of the stuff has after effects.

DR. LEHMANN: I don't think we should generalize too easily. There are quite a few people who have smoked marijuana who are not for legalization, and there are many people who have never smoked marijuana who are for legalization.



B.PROUSE TREPORTING SERVICES

not really the truth.

So it is too easy to say it is as simple as that, if you have smoked it you are for it; if you haven't smoked it, you are against.

That sounds good, but it is

I was interested in the question of one young man, and quite seriously, if he would like to repeat it again to the parents here, namely, what would they think of a program of education for parents?

This is a very serious consideration that the Commission had. Well, we had to consider this kind of a problem, because there is no discussion possible between parents and teenagers, if the parents do not speak the same language, and do not have the same factual information as teenagers.

And since dialogue between the teenagers and parents is very important, in order to overcome the communication gap, there is only one way of going about it, and that is the parents somehow, not only from the news media, but perhaps in some other ways, through discussion groups, or lecture courses, might have to take a course, or be educated.

other way. I wonder how the parents feel about this?

THE PUBLIC: I would like to speak on two points. Firstly, the point about education.

You seem to take for granted

Not in school, but in some





4 5

that because you are taught something, that it is going to make a big change.

I believe we would all be of the same opinion that we have known for quite a while, that in the work many people get killed. It hasn't changed any.

You can learn all you want about drugs; you can show people all there is to know at this point about it, but will it change anything. I don't think it will. Because all you are getting at, really, are the results of causes. And until you find these causes, then the problem will exist whether it be drugs, whether it be that evil person driving down the road at 90 miles an hour, or whether it be someone in here smoking against regulations, or whether it be somebody going out and killing someone.

These are the results. Drugs, I believe, are the results, not the causes.

THE CHAIRMAN: What are the causes, in your opinion?

THE PUBLIC: If I knew the causes, I would copyright them, and I wouldn't have to worry about anything else for the rest of my life.

I don't know the causes. But perhaps people who have these problems, or have these results, can tell us the causes.

And also, you would have to, I



1 ||

2	think, find out whether these are problems. Perhaps
3	they are only problems in the eyes of the law, or
4	in the eyes of adults.
5	Perhaps in essence, they are
6	not problems at all.
7	THE CHAIRMAN: Lady at the
8	microphone.
9	THE PUBLIC: I have read, in
	a responsible magazine, the trafficking of drugs such
10	as LSD and others, is getting out of control, and
11	the extended use of the hallucinogenic drugs has
12	
13	proven harmful.
14	The acute effects of the use
15	of marijuana are known, but the chronic effects
16	are not completely, or conclusively known, at present.
17	I would like to see the present
18	laws for the sale and use of marijuana retained, and
19	I think more education and research is needed into
20	the hallucinogenic drugs, and there should be tighter
21	control on all drug abuse by more rigid Federal
22	Government supervision.
23	Thank you.
24	THE CHAIRMAN: Was that Goddard
25	in Life Magazine?
26	THE PUBLIC: No. It was
27	National Magazine.
28	THE PUBLIC: I have been listening
29	to a lot of talk about details and stuff about drugs
30	and stuff, here today.



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

But I think the important thing is, the thing that all these young people are here now, that the drug thing is just a small focal point in something very big that is happening.

You may not know it, but it is. I am very aware of it. And you have two choices you can make. You can either make it legal and give us a chance to work, and expand, and grow legally within the system, or you can declare it illegal, and make us become a criminal subculture, as people have said.

So you have got two ways to go.

You can legalize it, and let us take that path, or
you can leave it the way it is, and build some more
jails.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to speak first, because my point is about the last point you made, the gentleman in the grey suit, and the point that you made was that drug use leads to ill-association, which I don't think is true.

I think you have sort of an outmoded stereotype of the fourteen year old person meeting his junkie pusher, or something, on the corner of Creighton Streets, where they meet, I am not sure, at three o'clock in the morning, and passing over three thousand dollars for a nickel bag full of strychnine, or something.

I don't think this is an entirely fair concept. I think that your idea about



retained.

association could be partially true. I don't think

it is very true, though. And I think that if it

is true at all, the reason is the present existing

law, which you, in the same statement, asked to be

Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: This is even getting more interesting than I thought.

I came to another point of view.

We are in this country, in an economic situation which

demands that everybody pull his full weight, and

exhibit his maximum earning capacity, at the soonest

possible moment.

Take the situation which arises when you are leaving a family of relatively poor means, or of humble means, who has a teenage or young boy, who has got to earn a living, as soon as he possibly can to support his family, or maybe he would have to support a mother.

I had specific instances in mind, in my somewhat outmoded philosophy, which you complimented me with, sir. I have some situations in mind, where the boy or girl has turned to drugs.

Now, this occurs at a juncture in the age cycle, where the individual is, and would be normally at their maximum earning capacity, and with circumstances that compel them to as much as it possibly can, as quickly as they can.

Now this hits them at a very,





very bad time, and the impact on a parent in such circumstances, is very tragic.

And I often wonder if some of the young people realize how much pain and suffering they cause their parents, who are in the situation.

Now, as far as I am concerned,
I would like to see every one of you succeed, and
see you with a good career, and do well, and be
prosperous. There is nothing more than I would be
happy to see you do well, every one of you here, and
there is nothing that would appall me more than to see
you people being tied up with these stupid and useless
drugs, which don't do a thing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lady at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to pick up that making of a good living, as a value.

I think perhaps our young people are thinking more deeply than some of us adults, and we are not sensitive enough to their value system. And perhaps this is one of the reasons why they are willing to take a risk, because they cannot compromise their value system with a kind of an outmoded structure, that is not compatible with their deep desires.

And I don't think the government can do much about inquiring, unless they are deeply sensitive to young people, and really inquire into their wants to reform our society.

And in my work with young people,

.

B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

1 2

I find frustrated, because we, as adults, are not sensitive enough to their problems.

And I think that the problem goes much deeper than the mere taking of drugs, or the mere legalizing of drugs.

Now, there will be some young people who disagree with that, but I am speaking of the deeper thinkers of our young people, and most of the time, I find it goes much deeper than a drug problem.

There are many, many other problems that we adults are not listening to.

Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to fully agree with what has just been said.

It would seem to me, that as the speaker before me, the last lady said, the thing about the drug problem is just one aspect of a much larger thing.

It seems to me that in terms of simply the survival of the human species, we have to make sort of enormous breakthroughs in consciousness, you know, consciousness in any sense of the word, at every level.

In our society, we have to sort of break out of all authoritarian perspectives.

And in this regard, the legislation against drugs is just one aspect of this whole sort of authoritarian way of thinking. And perhaps there are a lot of other





measures that have to be done, simply in order that we don't have a complete breakdown of our society.

You know, there are other things that probably have to be done, too, things like introduction of the guaranteed income, and things like that.

And finally, I don't think you can legislate such psychological complexity. When it comes down to it, the use of hallucinogenic drugs is rather like anything else, only a lot more so, and that is, it is very complex. But finally, when it comes down to it, each individual has to decide whether he wants to use, or give up use, or start use of drugs, in accordance with his growth as an individual human being.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to ask a question of this elderly gentleman here in the grey suit.

When he was talking about kids in poor conditions, spending their money that they should be keeping the family up with, on drugs.

I wonder if he realizes that

the average kid can go out and get quite a nice high

for about fifteen cents. Or you can buy sniffing

glue, or that for a minimal amount of money, you can

get various depressants, or stimulants, and it doesn't

really take a great deal of money to

do that.

And also I was wondering, if





he seemed to think that a person turning to drugs could no longer work to earn a living.

any personality issues, I think the gentleman in the grey suit has most articulately described the precise nature of the problem.

We might be discussing about a chemical medium, which may in the end prove to be quite harmless in the point of view of bad effects, and with all due respect to the gathering of information done by the other gentleman, I think what we are up against, is an attitude which any amount of information won't change, and it is the attitude of the legislators of our society.

We have a society, and its leaders establish rules, to which they would like to force society to move towards, the fence, to direct the route of our lives.

Now, whether the laws establish facts, which are true or not, is irrelevant, as long as the laws promote the community's effort toward that goal.

What we should be discussing, and what we can discuss, is precisely the nature of these ultimate goals, which involves basic philosophy behind governing it. But I think in the end, the basic, and most important problem, is what we are, as we grow, as we are being educated, that we are being, not brainwashed, but instilled with, what we





can move towards, besides being educated.

The gentleman spoke about being a success, working hard, supporting a family and so on. We are always aware that these goals become relevant in that the affluent society in which we live, gives us all these things.

And I think, in really finding our values, we must stick more with the individuals mind, consciousness and satisfaction, more than his function as a gear, one element in an immense machine called society.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: Mr. Chairman, I am almost, excuse me, afraid to get up, because when I sit down one of these young people are going to point to me and say, "That old fellow in the grey suit."

I always pretend to think that I am still young.

I came in here this evening,

I should say as a parent, but I have a rather well

grown son, so I came in as an interested citizen in

this particular inquiry, because I am interested in

this problem, and I have to agree with the young

people here tonight, that I am appalled at the lack

of people, parents, fathers and mothers, who should

be very, very concerned about this issue, and the lack

of them here tonight.





It is certainly something that is shocking to me, must be shocking to these young people in a day and an age when this society needs an enlightened youth, a youth with a clear mind, clear thought. We have contaminated their world; we have contaminated their water and their air, and they have to find solutions.

But the man that perhaps would help you gentlemen to listen to me for just a moment, and it might help the young people, because they should perhaps understand the feeling we, the elder society, and perhaps I can refer to myself, because perhaps I am speaking as an average Canadian citizen.

We are frightened, I am

frightened for you young people. Now, I know that

you say, "So what?" You point your finger at me,

and say, "Sit down, we are not frightened about our
selves." But just listen to me for a moment.

people. I am frightened that the information they are getting today by experts, because I feel that until we know, and gentlemen if your Commission can do anything, and as Isay, I came here tonight for information. I want to know, and I thought I might find out tonight, whether marijuana, because that seems to be the most prevelant used drug by the young, if marijuana is indeed bad, if it is harmful.

I have read so much about it.

As you have stated earlier, everybody is left in a



quandry. Is it good; is it bad; is it harmful? We have to know.

And I say we, because this is important to the older generation, as it is to young.

And I think until the young people know, how in the wide-world can we tell them do or don't.

And so if this Commission can do anything in helping to determine the facts on drugs, I think that it will be a marvelous thing.

ission comes through with a report that says, "Well, it is good in this case, and it is bad in that case," and you don't come out with a conclusion, you are doing exactly the same thing that has been done up until January 29, 1970. And we damn well don't want that again.

So give us a report, let the young people know, tell them the truth. I don't care whether it says they should have marijuana, or it says they don't, but tell them the truth, because youth needs the truth. The older people need the truth, the citizens of Canada need the truth, and this is your job, and give us the truth.

raising a rather dangerous question, but I would like to have some reaction from the young people who care to respond to this, and possibly from the panel.

I have heard it said, and I feel as a teacher, and as a counsellor, and I hope as





a friend of youth, that in using drugs they are reacting against materialism, and against the earthly values of our society.

Maybe if I could put it that way. Against the pursuit, the extreme pursuit of money, and all that goes with it, although it is very necessary, and that perhaps in using drugs they are looking for something which the religious experience supplies.

I just wonder if they are not looking for something that we are not offering them in their present society.

THE PUBLIC: If you pardon me for just making one comment about two gentlemen who kindly identified me as the man with the grey suit.

All I want to tell them, if you get too much at the time, and you find you are having difficulties, I might be able to recognize it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman at the microphone.

THE PUBLIC: I think, and it seems the purpose of the Commission is, to seek the truth, and you are here tonight to ask us what we think the truth is perhaps.

Well, some people say the truth is in yourself. Now, if I have an opinion on marijuana, which I do, then I have found a truth for myself.

I mean, this is a philosophical





question, a philosophical question of asking why, as Plato, or Socrates would say. I have asked that question, and I have found the answer, I think, through the use of marijuana perhaps.

I think that your job is to ask us, if we think that marijuana should be legal. I will give you my personal answer. Yes.

THE PUBLIC: I find it very hard to sit here and stay calm, because this is my personal opinion. I think Canada, I think the world in general, is a very, very tight place, very tight.

I think that everyone sits around and waits for maybe you to make a decision whether it is right to smoke marijuana. And for myself, I think if I felt like I wanted to fly, I'll try, and if I feel like I want to smoke marijuana, or take LSD, or drive down the middle of a sidewalk on a motorcycle, I will try. I may be stopped by the police, or whatever, but it is that thing. Like a gentleman wanted you to decide for him, whether he thought it was right to take marijuana.

I don't think you can really decide for anybody. I think if the drugs themselves are made legal, I think people will have the chance then to decide for themselves.

I think it is a very important thing to be able to decide for yourself.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to speak to the question I think Dr. Segal raised, about



having both sides presented from the school.

I think it is academic, because
I think it has already been done. The
use of drugs is not led by the underworld, it was
led by a college professor, and the teachers are
already discussing it.

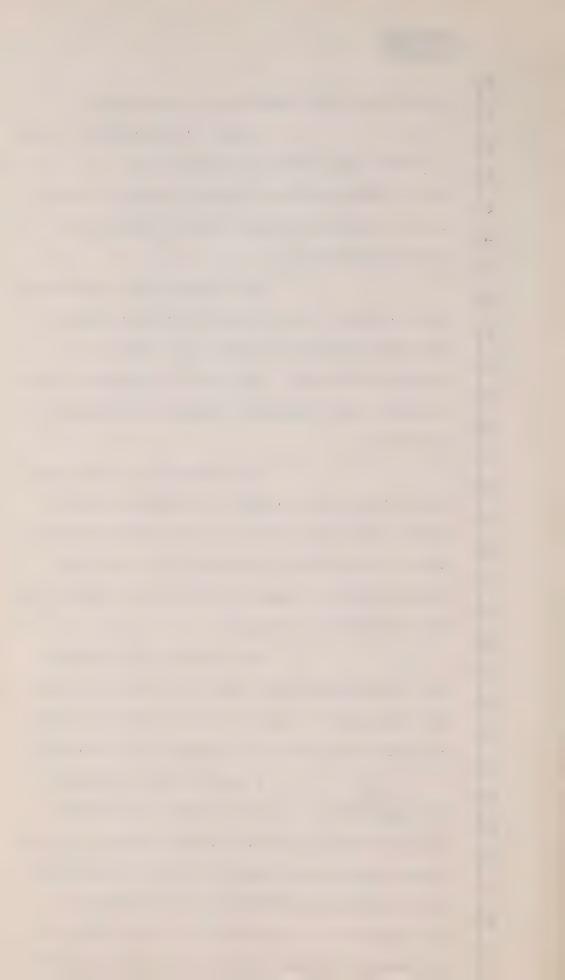
That doesn't mean I necessarily agree with it. Nevertheless it is being done now.

But what I would like to see, that there be one regulation at least, come from this Commission, that there be a good deal more checking out statements being made.

I am thinking in terms of the fact I have heard a number of sweeping statements here on both sides, and if I made a sweeping statement I would probably be checked up as well, but there have been a number of sweeping statements, some of which were pure propaganda.

For instance, the statement, and I know the man they were quoting was Dr. Unwin, only they weren't quoting him, they were misquoting, that marijuana should be legalized in his opinion.

I was at a drug conference last year, and Dr. Unwin was there, and I think really it was his own fault because he wasn't making himself clear, and it wasn't until he realized that he was being interpreted as saying he believed in the legalization of marijuana, not the lessening of the penalty, but the legalization, and he stood up





and made himself abundantly clear to everyone there, and I think you know Dr. Unwin is one of the leading experts on this matter in Canada, that he definitely did not believe in the legalization of marijuana.

Again I am not saying he is right or wrong on that. I think the statements that were made should be checked out.

My own experience which has been going into courts and mental hospitals where people who are broken up over any number of things, is that a number of times marijuana has been involved.

But before anyone tells me is there/no possible damage, I want a little more objective conclusions, and tests. As far as I know, in the courts, there is very little being done about the people who are involved with it. That doesn't mean just the person picked up for marijuana. I would wipe that out as far as testing is concerned, but the people involved in other things.

And thirdly, I would like to say this. When the question is presented, and there is no reason why it shouldn't I suppose; when the question is presented, is it going to be just a matter of what is right, or what is wrong with drugs?

But is the question also going to be asked, is this the only way you can find any meaning in life. I am with anybody who says our present society is materialistic, phoney. I am not with anybody, that says the only way is to get out





of it, give a jolt to the central nervous system.

Is the question going to be asked, is this the only way you can find meaning in life? Perhaps for some people it is.

And I would like to say one last thing. Even though I may disagree with a lot of what was said, I would like to pay tribute to the gentleman in the grey suit, who had the guts to stand up against a hostile audience.

matter of information, and public record, I should correct the position about Dr. Unwin now, because Dr. Unwin did make a submission in his private personal capacity, not as a member of the C.M.A., or the committee which formulated their policy. He did make a submission in his personal, private capacity to us, in Montreal, in public, that after much anxious thought, reflection, he had come to the conclusion that he must favour the legalization of marijuana, because of the effects the present criminal law treatment was having.

And this did not have any bearing on his scientific judgment, as to what we know about the effects of marijuana, which are very carefully reflected in that paper that he helped to prepare for the C.M.A.

I mention this, not to embarrass you, or contradict you in public, but simply because this was said at our hearing in public, and I think



B.PROUSE TREPORTING SERVICES

--

it is our duty to set that -- to inform you of that, a fact that you probably were not aware of.

This was in Montreal, at our hearing in November.

THE PUBLIC: Yes. I think that probably would be his opinion, if the laws were changed.

But Dr. Unwin's opinion, at least that he gave to the meeting, and as he gave it to me personally, and as he repeated it on the stage, and he may have changed his mind since then, was that marijuana should be put under the Food and Drug Act, not legalized, and that is a big qualification under the present legal system.

MR. CAMPBELL: This is quite correct, I heard Dr. Unwin make this statement a year ago, in fact as recently as about six months ago, and then he changed his position really quite recently.

THE PUBLIC: Yes, I would just like to say this. I think it is highly -- well I think it is up to the individual whether they feel, you know, whether it is right to take marijuana, or not.

I mean, making a legalization of marijuana, you know, it is a universal thing. I shouldn't say universal.

Here in Canada, like, it would help the situation out, I would say in probably seventy-five percent.

Anyway, if marijuana isn't





legalized now, most kids are taking it anyway, so why don't you make it legal?

I think it should be legalized myself. That is all I have to say.

Thank you very much.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to

make one suggestion to the Commission. This is supposed to be a Commission of Inquiry. So far very few questions have been asked. We have listened to personal opinions, philosophical discussions.

I have not personally gained anything from them. I think if this Commission is to be successful they should ask questions, because they have ideas of what they want to find, and this audience, I don't think knows what the ideas are.

Thank you.

THE PUBLIC: The Commission did ask a question earlier tonight about the small number of parents who are here.

Now, I am a teacher, and possibly one of the reasons may be, perhaps I shouldn't preach at the parents, is that we are going to have a seminar for teachers, dealing with the drug problem, in February, and the students of our schools are well aware of it, and the parents are also well aware of it, because the students will all be out for that day.

Now, in a social studies class that I was taking the day the notice came around, this





was a grade eleven class. The average age would be sixteen or seventeen, it was a class of girls. And not that I wouldn't get just as honest an opinion, or a more honest opinion from the boys.

So when the notice came around,
I said to the class, "Do you think that the drug
problem in Halifax is such that it warrants dismissing so many classes, and having the teachers assemble
for this seminar, for a full day?"

So I said, "Just think about it a while." And there was information that I needed that I had to send back to the office, so I went down to do that, and then I asked for the answer.

And the question was answered in this way: they said they were glad that teachers from elementary grades were being brought to this seminar. They felt that high school students -- I am not saying I agreed totally with their opinion in this case, high school students who were using marijuana, or who might be glue sniffing, or who might be using other types of drugs, knew what they were doing. But they thought that it was a good idea, on behalf of the school board, to try and protect the children in the elementary grades from the saddened states that some have already encountered due to the use of drugs.

The class was very objective about it. We didn't have as many impassioned speeches as we had here tonight, and we had, the class





3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

felt that this was a good move.

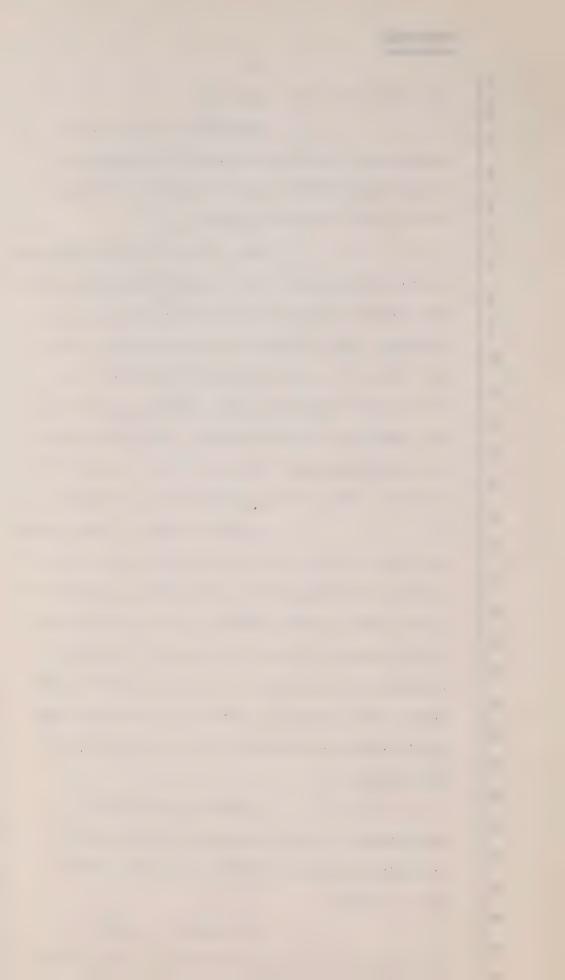
Personally I feel that the parents may think that because the teachers are being indoctrinated, that once again the teachers should take over their problems.

Now, I feel that the Commission should really try to find a way of educating parents. The teachers are not the people to do the work of parents. And I sympathize with the young people, and I feel that this is one of the problems that there is a communication gap, and that is with all due respect to parents tonight, about disregarding the generation gap, I feel that this is one of the problems. That the parents have to be educated.

A second thing is, that I would say that if a drug education program is put into the school, I do not think that they should be put in as it has been in some schools in other regions where I have taught, as part of the physical education program, as we have had the alcohol problem in some cases, and it should -- and that it would be taught by any teacher who happened to be teaching health as a subject.

I think we should have specialists. I think the people who would give this information would have to be a very special type of person.

For example, I agree with Dr. Segal, that if the information is going to be





given, both sides of the question must be presented.

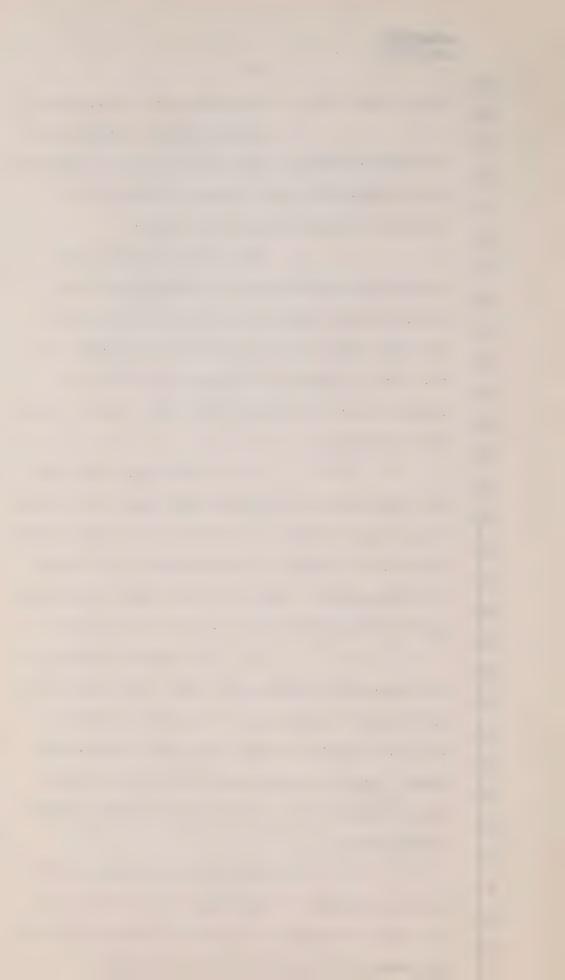
And here again, I would draw attention to the fact that in our system of education, from primary up, we have taught our students to question everything that we teach them.

Then when we get into the realm of moral decisions, and religion and drugs, and so forth, we seem to think that we can say to them now, "We told you to question in science, we told you to question in history, we told you to question here, but now you must stop. You must take just one side."

So we cannot blame the youth for the questioning attitudes that they have towards everything, the enquiring attitudes they have towards everything. We have ourselves adopted this system of educating them, within the last twenty-five years. And so we are reaping the rewards in many cases.

And I say rewards, because not all people who use drugs are going into a subculture, and we have to admit, and I disagree with one of the young speakers tonight, who said, "adults use drugs. Adults use drugs; they know they are using them; they are able to control the way they use them in many cases.

But with young people, I think if they are going to use drugs, then they must know the right information, they must be able to cope with the results of that choice that they make.



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

And I certainly think that the elementary grades, no student has that power to make that choice, at that early age.

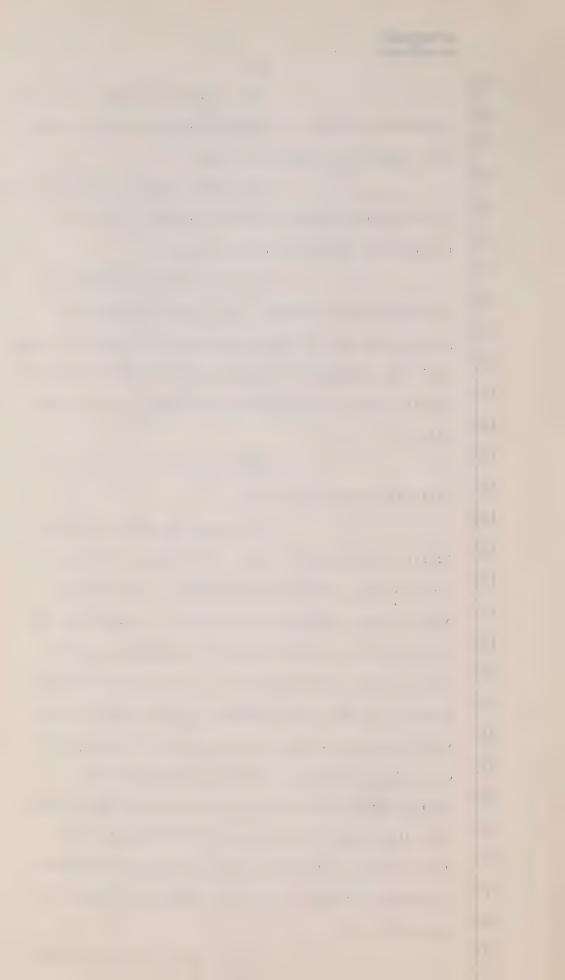
And I feel that the responsibility of the school system, and the parents, should be to educate the students at that level.

I have been glad to hear some of the opinions tonight, and I think perhaps the parents may not be here, because of the fact that they feel the teachers will supply some of the information possibly that we may garner, next week, or the week after.

THE PUBLIC: I would like to reiterate that statement.

In one day we can get people feeling secure about drugs. We have had one day, and two day, and three day sessions, with experts giving their opinion that way and the other way, and as one of the so-called experts sometimes I am not sure of what I am supposed to say, because I think we have got into this problem earlier tonight, but this is a very complex subject, and it helps to get a one day information session, but without the facilities of follow up, or something to refer back to, like a good reading lesson, it becomes very difficult for anybody to pick up enough information in one day, retain it in their heads, and that is the end of it.

I think the attitude that says that we may have a drug problem, therefore, let's



have a drug seminar, and we will do a one shot

B.PROUSE
TREPORTING SERVICES

In terms of changes of possible approaches in the school system, I agree entirely that usually what happens is that somebody gets picked to do the drug education, and that is

not necessarily a good way to go about it.

thing, and that will be something done, is being more

every school, there is one person that can really talk to students, as a good information feedback.

And that person should be the one who is given enough free time, and information, to be able to discuss subjects which are not part of the regular curriculum

Usually, in one school, in

points, and I include in this list, media analysis, advertising analysis, sex education, all those issues which are of immediate relevance and interest

for which you don't have to take exams, and make

to students from which they cannot bring up in the

regular program, because it is not allowed.

One thing I would like to recommend to the Commission, that it recommends, is it seems to be a growing accepted principle that if you expect to work properly with information, and systems, for example you start where the youth are, that's the idea of a detached youth worker.

Instead of waiting in your office nine to five, or you come in at two-fifteen, for fifteen minutes and out the door, I would like to



B.PROUSE REPORTING SERVICES

7 8

apply that same principle to adults, and let's start.

If they won't turn out for meetings, let's start where they are, and they are probably sitting home watching television. So let's stop wasting our prime time on silly little programs to amuse somebody during supper, and have the media devote half an hour, a regular series of programs during prime time, to a very good, and carefully researched drug education session.

Now, I cannot see that we can continue as it has been done in many communities, particularly Halifax, waiting for the parents to turn out.

In my experience, it is just not going to happen, so we are going to have to try another way, and that is to get to them. This is radio, T.V., and newspapers.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

I think I should adjourn the

meeting now.

It is twenty-five to eleven.

We are all very obliged to all of you who have come tonight, to assist us with your views, and we will be at the Lord Nelson tomorrow at nine o'clock.

--- Upon adjourning at 10:35 P.M.













